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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

THIS QUESTION touches the welfare of everybody in America, whether capitalist or laborer, farmer or manufacturer, employer or employee. As an Amsterdam correspondent of the New York *Commercial* remarks, it is "the greatest of all problems now before the financial world." And it comes up for renewed discussion as the result of the German gains on the Aisne near Soissons, where the long-deadlocked western battle-line is only about fifty miles from Paris. Whether this battle indicates the beginning of a new drive toward the French capital, or merely an effort to draw French forces from their vigorous offensive in Alsace, it affords evidence, remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, "that German military resources are still equal to the task of holding France and England on the west and Russia on the east and dividing the honors of a war of sieges." As many of our editorial observers see it, this means a prolongation rather than a shortening of the war, since, according to their view, the odds against Germany are so great as to make an ultimate victory for her virtually impossible, and therefore every demonstration of her strength and resourcefulness is merely proof that the inevitable end is still far off. Events, however, may upset calculations. The Boston *Transcript* suggests that if the odds are soon increased by the entrance of Italy and Roumania into the war, peace may be achieved inside of a year. Says this Boston paper:

"With Italians marching east, Roumanians and Russians marching west, there can be but one conclusion to Austria-Hungary. She will remain officially loyal to her ally to the end, but when the offensive-defensive end of herself has been reached, when she can do no more, the hour will have arrived for Germany's decision. Germany will then have to decide whether prolongation of the struggle shall be made merely for the result of a continued demonstration of conviction in righteousness of her cause and historical proof of her courage. For with no help, even by way of diversion, to be longer expected of Austria, Germany must fight with her back to the wall without any but defensive hopes.

"At such a moment we believe the Allies would agree to a suspension of hostilities to see if a compromise could be arrived at by discussion, a peace to be reached mainly by reduction of armaments, thereby the elimination of armed menace in Germany's foreign policy. Hate is naturally bred in war, but hate never determined the greatest of war's results when clear-thinking leaders among combatants weighed the cost in life of war's continuance. Reduction of armament would be welcomed by the vast bulk of Germans with delight—particularly outside of Prussia. If in the present instance, when Austria-Hungary has been rendered valueless as a fighting ally, as we believe she will be, and Germany has then to decide between her pride and the continued wasting of her people's blood, she elects to continue the slaughter, the end of the war is far away; if she decides she will swallow her pride and save her people's blood, difficult and bitter as it would be, the end of the war is a probability of the coming summer."

The idea that Italy and Roumania will enter the conflict on the side of the Allies, however, is dismissed by General von Falkenhayn, Germany's ex-Minister of War and Chief of Staff, as "utterly impossible." In a widely quoted interview General von Falkenhayn goes on to describe Germany's present situation as "excellent," and to declare that the war "can last indefinitely for us—I see nothing that can force us to stop fighting." After reminding the interviewer that "we have carried the war into the enemies' country on both fronts and are still there after five months of war," he says that Germany will continue the war until the Allies "are so defeated that the possibility of a repetition of this unprovoked attack upon us is completely eliminated." "Of food, we have enough," he says, adding:

"We may have to husband certain things and be sparing with our wheat consumption, but our 'war bread' (referring to bread made from rye, potato-meal, and wheat-flour) is as tasty and nutritious as the regular wheat-bread.

"The problem of feeding the civil populations of Belgium, Poland, and the occupied parts of France, particularly such cities as Lille and Lodz, presents some difficulties, but for ourselves we have enough."

This confidence that Germany can not be starved out is echoed by Dr. Otto Appel, of the Prussian Biological Institute, who declares that his country has resorted to the most advanced scientific and economic methods to insure "food preparedness," with the result that "the crops next season will be as large as this year." On the other hand, a dispatch from Copenhagen to the London *Daily News* says that the German press are alarmed over the food question, and that the housewives in Berlin are being "mobilized for instruction in kitchen economy." And the London *Daily Chronicle* quotes an address to the German nation by Dr. Harms, Professor of State Sciences at the University of Kiel, in the course of which the Professor says:

"Do not let a crumb of bread, this gift of God, be wasted. Eat only war bread. Regard the potato as a vegetable which

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TO THE FRONT
THE FIT
YOU go and die for your country. THESE will build up the new civilization.
EUROPE
PLANS FOR FUTURE OF THE RACE
THE UNFIT
BRADLEY

"EFFICIENCY." —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

will assist you in holding out. Blush with shame if your desire for delicacies tempts you to eat cakes and tarts. Look with contempt upon those who are so immoral as to eat cakes and, by their greed, diminish our supplies of flour."

Asked how long the war would last, Lord Kitchener, according to a London dispatch, replied: "I don't know when it will end, but I do know when it will begin, and that is in the month of May." Commenting on this, the Brooklyn *Times* says:

"It is the most momentous and, indeed, the most appalling announcement of the year. It means that the next four months will be utilized in assembling the strongest forces, bringing forward the heaviest guns, urging the entrance of already well-disposed Allies into the conflict, and such a reign of terror, destruction, and death in Europe next summer, that even the events just passed will form but a prelude."

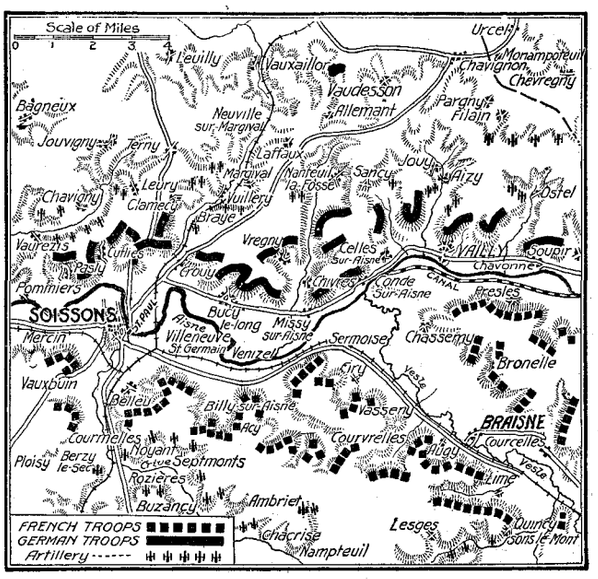
From French sources also comes evidence that a long war is expected. In an official résumé of the fighting from November 15 to January 15, issued by the French War Office, we read:

"Summing up, we get ten general advances on the part of our troops which were distinctly perceptible at certain places, as compared to twenty general withdrawals on the part of the enemy—always with the exception of the situation in the northeast of Soissons. . . . . .

"It can consequently be affirmed that, to obtain final victory, it is sufficient that France and her allies know how to wait for it and at the same time prepare for it with inexhaustible patience.

"The German offensive has been broken; the German defensive will be broken in its turn."

After weighing all available evidence, Mr. Frank H. Simonds, editor of the New York *Evening Sun*, remarks that "the three years originally fixt as the maximum duration of the war now seems rather the minimum period in which the end can be reached." Peace, he points out, is possible on one of two bases: "(1) If one side is sufficiently successful to impose its terms on its opponents; (2) if all parties are so exhausted that peace on the conditions existing at the outset seems preferable to prolongation of the sacrifices of war." Dismissing at once the idea of a decisive victory for either side in the near future, he goes on to say:



THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOISSONS.

After holding the north bank and part of the slope at Soissons for several months the French advanced on January 8 and took part of the heights. A German counter-attack, however, regained the lost ground and drove the French across the Aisne along a five-mile front. The map above shows the approximate present positions. The conflict lasted eight days, and, in losses and numbers engaged, is ranked with Antietam. It brought the Germans two miles nearer Paris.

"There remains the question of the value of peace to the contestants. For the enemies of Germany does a return to the conditions of July, 1914, assuming Germany would agree to it, hold out any attraction comparable with the profit of prolonging the war to the successful end, which it now seems inevitable they can reach, if they will pay the price in blood and treasure?"

The answer, he finds, is an unmistakable negative. In the case of Russia, "all that Russian statesmen and rulers since Peter have dreamed of seems now to be had for the fighting," so that "peace on the old footing can have no appeal to Petrograd." As for England—

"peace now means a new rivalry with Germany, who day after day proclaims Britain her only foe. It means that German supremacy in Islam will be perpetuated, unrest in Egypt, sedition in India further promoted from Stamboul. It means that new intrigues in South Africa must follow the return of Germany to her Southwest-African Colony."

As for France, "for forty-three years the German shadow has been over her, and peace now would not lift it." Austria, as Mr. Simonds sees it, is the only combatant who would probably be glad at this moment to make peace, if possible, on the basis of 1914. Turning to Germany, he says:

"Doubtless she could make peace now if she would leave Austria and Turkey to their fates, surrender Alsace-Lorraine, scrap her fleet, give up Belgium, pay the cost of the war, and

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abandon her colonies. But such terms could only be paid in case of complete defeat, after the power to resist had been exhausted, and Germany is very far from this. Yet it is inconceivable that her foes would now give materially better terms."

And he concludes:

"Americans will do well in considering the European situation to bear in mind that in no country now fighting is there sufficient desire for peace to make tolerable the only conditions under which peace is possible. This and the fact that from the military standpoint there is no longer the possibility of an immediately decisive campaign combine to abolish any real hope of peace in any future that it is now possible to measure. . . . .

"Early in the war Lord Kitchener fixt three years as the limit of the conflict. To-day the best witnesses in Europe agree that it will be longer rather than shorter. Nowhere save in America is there the smallest hope of an early termination. Nowhere save in this country is there any considerable desire for peace on any terms which are possible in the premises."

OUR DAILY BREAD

A WAR MEASURE in the interest of the American consumer, now confronted with an expected advance in the price of bread, is looked upon as no more than a natural suggestion when wheat is making new high records almost daily and the ships are carrying the surplus of our 900,000,000 bushel wheat-crop away to Europe at the rate of millions of bushels a week. And the favorite suggestion is an embargo. Who is to blame, is a disputed question. As the Philadelphia *Press* observes, some attribute the entire rise to the war, while others lay part of it to "the food speculators." Suspicions of manipulation have been sufficient to start the Federal Department of Justice investigating, and to cause demands for a Congressional inquiry. The New York *World*, for one, is fully convinced of the need of an investigation, since "it is of the utmost importance that there should be accurate public knowledge very soon as to the status of the actual supply" of wheat. Then, "corner or no corner, if it shall appear that the necessities of the war-makers are threatening the infliction of famine prices upon this land of plenty, an embargo for a few months would be a natural and proper remedy." Besides safeguarding our food-supply, says *The World*, an embargo might incidentally be instructive to Great Britain, which "is playing fast and loose with the shipping and commerce" of a country controlling the supply of wheat it must have. The Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* also calls loudly for an embargo. Our normal wheat consumption, it says, is known. "Not one bushel of it should be allowed to leave the country." Europe is welcome to our surplus wheat. But the Federal Government "could and should absolutely stabilize the domestic price by assuring that the normal supply will be conserved at home." The Detroit *Times* sees a double value in an embargo. Within forty-eight hours, it declares, our Government "could STOP the exportation of wheat, and thereby put an end to the imposition of a war-price upon bread for a people at peace—and thereby make it necessary for the nations at war to quit their fighting and go back to plowing."

But the New York *Times* prints a letter from Mr. Horace White asserting the unconstitutionality of a wheat embargo, and the Philadelphia *Record* and New York *Commercial* and *Journal of Commerce* think such an embargo under present circumstances at least contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, which forbids an export tax. The Washington *Post* denounces the proposal as "foolish and cruel"; cruel because it would help to starve the millions of European non-combatants. As the New York *Evening Post*, Grand Rapids *Press*, and St. Louis *Star* argue, it would strike a damaging blow at our own prosperity. The St. Louis daily explains:

"Whether it is consumed at home or abroad, the money paid for American wheat swells American coffers and contributes to American prosperity. It is one of our surplus crops, and the increased acreage that will result this year as much from the disparagement of cotton as on account of the demand for wheat—for much cotton land is capable of producing wheat and is now being used for that purpose—would, with an embargo on wheat, threaten with demoralization the market upon the harvesting of the new crops, which begins as early as May.

"There is no danger of starvation in America because of the high price of wheat. We could subsist if entirely deprived of this product, for other cheaper and more nutritious breadstuffs, not exported so extensively, abound here, while an embargo on wheat would mean the starvation of inestimable thousands of non-combatant and belligerent Europeans."

The run of high prices in the Chicago wheat pit is, according to the New York *Commercial*, the highest recorded in fifty years, excepting the days when the market was cornered. It seems to such papers as the Newark *News* and *Star*, Brooklyn *Citizen*,

ANOTHER "INNOCENT BYSTANDER."
—Bushnell for the Central Press Association.

PUTTING IT OUT OF REACH.
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

BRIGHT AND DARK ASPECTS OF HIGH WHEAT.

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Nashville *Tennessean*, Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, Dallas *News*, and Albany *Journal* that the extraordinary conditions produced by the war would be legitimately the cause of some increase in prices, but not for so tremendous an increase as has been reached. And the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* quotes an investigator for the Federal Department of Justice as saying that "the law of supply and demand does not warrant the present prices," for "the wheat-crop of the country is large enough to supply twice the amount of export trade now taken care of."

But the St. Louis *Star's* view-point is that "with a bumper crop the prevailing high price of wheat can be attributed only to the excessive demand for it occasioned by the war. For once the speculator is blameless." The only speculators, agrees the New York *Press*, are the European governments and business men who are "laying hands upon all the supplies they can find because of uncertainty about the future," and the farmers who have been "holding back their wheat because they guess they will get still higher prices for it." The Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph* quotes a Department of Commerce official as saying that "the demand abroad for wheat will result in running the price to $2 a bushel if it continues to the end of the present winter." Meanwhile the papers tell of wheat exports running from 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels a week, and the Newark *News* hears from an authoritative source that "the entire available export supply will run out of the country within ninety days."

That all this means prosperity for the farmers is admitted by all, and the feeling of cheerfulness in the West and Northwest is described at some length in the New York *Evening Post's* Chicago correspondence. And that the good times in the wheat belt will be in some measure spread over the country is acknowledged by the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* on one coast, and the New York *Tribune* and *Press*, Washington *Herald*, and Boston *News Bureau* on the other. In fact, a definite effort so to spread it has been inaugurated by the Omaha *Twentieth Century Farmer* and the Des Moines *Successful Farmer*. These journals are taking a lead in a movement among farmers to "Buy It Now"—"Get what you will need in the spring, now, and help pass prosperity along." The campaign is being actively carried on in at least a half-dozen States, and its influence has spread beyond the agricultural circles. In fact, the presidents of railroad systems like the Baltimore & Ohio and Chicago Great Western tell not only of their sympathy with the movement, but even of large equipment purchases being now made in anticipation of future needs.

Such facts, says the New York *Tribune*, may "be some slight consolation for the high cost of the flour-barrel." But the consumer's plight is by no means ignored. "War's leaven is on the verge of raising the price of bread," is the way the New York *Herald* puts it. And this newspaper hears of small bakeries which have already decreased the size of their loaves or added coarser cereal products to the flour, and of large manufacturers of bread who are contemplating an advance in price. The New York *World* and *American* and Omaha *World Herald* appreciate the consumer's new war-time problem, and with other editors offer him advice toward its solution. The Albany *Journal* suggests using stale bread, and the New York *Telegraph's* Chicago correspondent tells of "stale-bread clubs" in that city. Chicago grain experts predict that "$2 wheat will mean that Americans will eat corn." Yes, and more milk and "potatoes and potato-flour, apples raw and apples dried, and all manner of vegetables." And the Chicago *News* gives a recipe for the *Kartoffelbrod*, the war bread of wheat-, rye-, and potato-flour, now so fashionable in Germany. Looking ahead, the Philadelphia *Record* and Cleveland *Leader* urge a larger acreage of wheat next year, and the New York *American* suggests a more intensive cultivation of our wheat-fields.

LYNCHING A FAMILY

EUROPEAN ATROCITIES, some of our press are remarking, should not divert our attention from those at home. The prediction made years ago, that lynching parties would extend their attentions to more and more trivial crimes as excuses for obtaining victims, finds realization in Monticello, Ga., in the killing of a negro father, son, and two daughters who had beaten a police officer sent to arrest them for violating the prohibition law. "It has remained for Georgia," one editor writes, with vitriolic pen, "one of the thirteen original States, and reputed one of the most progressive of the Southern commonwealths, to furnish the most appalling outrage upon civilization in the hideous annals of lynch law." And the same paper, the Newark *Star*, sketches briefly the incident:

"A mob of one hundred men, supposed to be Americans and human beings, hanging two girls and a boy before the eyes of their father, riddling their suspended bodies with bullets and ending the frightful orgy of murder by meting the same fate to the parent. The crime of these negroes, the youngest of them a lad of sixteen, was that they had beaten a chief of police!"

Attention is drawn to the peculiar characteristics of this lynching. It was not in retribution for the "usual crime," nor even for murder. Moreover, much stress is laid on the fact that a whole family was wiped out, with singular deliberateness on the part of the mob, and that no distinction was made in the case of the women. Northern papers are unanimous, and for the most part vociferous, in their condemnation. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* quotes the news dispatch—"a mob of unidentified Americans"—and is grateful for "the saving adjective 'unidentified.'" The New York *Evening Post* states concisely the prevailing arraignment against lynch law, which it describes "the passion of mob murder" spreading across the South:

"From punishment for the 'unspeakable crime,' mob murder has long passed into punishment for negro crime in general. From punishment for crime it is passing into punishment for any infraction of the law. From vengeance on supposed enemies of society it has now come to the hanging of women. Further than this it can not go, unless it takes to stringing up negro school children."

Among the Georgia papers there is a seeming reluctance to comment upon the lynching, altho some, noticeably the Savannah *News* and *Press* and the Augusta *Chronicle*, from the vantage of one hundred miles' distance, do not spare their condemnation. "An outrage," *The Chronicle* terms it, and demands that severe punishment must follow this "crime against the State." *The Press* points an accusing finger at Sheriff Ezell, of Jasper County, who had charge of the four prisoners, and from whom the jail keys were wrested by the mob. "No mob has ever been known to stand out against the defense and the opposition of a determined sheriff"; and it is Sheriff Ezell who permitted "the wild and irresponsible rabble to make a blot upon his escutcheon and upon the county in which he serves." As to the crime itself, *The Press* finds the most poignant reflection to be that of its "uselessness," and deplores the unjustifiable "frenzy" of the mob. *The News* also pleads against a continuance of "mob law." "Why not put an end to it at once?" Lynching exists because the lynchers believe themselves immune from punishment. "Knock the foundation from under that belief and the problem will be solved."

From Alabama, where four lynchings have occurred since January 1, the Montgomery *Advertiser* cries out upon "Georgia's disgrace" in "this outrageous performance"; while the more practical Birmingham *Age-Herald* insists upon "speedy justice" as the only worthy offset to the "diabolical record" of both States. Another Southern paper, the Chattanooga *Times*, points clearly at "the chief offense" of the victims, namely that

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THE HUCKSTER.

"Here you are! Free jobs for deserving Democrats."
—Weed in the New York *Tribune.*

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

—Kirby in the New York *World.*

REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC VIEWS OF MR. BRYAN'S ANXIETY FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

"they had been born Africans—a misfortune for which none of them was responsible." Moved by the "disgraceful spectacle," the Knoxville *Sentinel* remarks tersely that

"It is unnecessary to comment at length on this shocking deprivation of the right to life without due course of law in a town named in honor of the Virginia home of the author of the Declaration of Independence and the Virginia bill of rights. The sheriff should be summarily removed from office and the murderers should be brought to punishment, if there is any legal way of securing these results."

"TO REWARD DESERVING DEMOCRATS"

SECRETARY BRYAN'S LETTER to Mr. Vick "is a by-product of the Santo Domingo investigation, but," as the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) remarks, "it is a by-product bigger than the main product." We may know before ex-Mayor Phelan ends his inquiry into the official acts of Mr. James Mark Sullivan as Minister to Santo Domingo, whether the charges against that gentleman (largely in connection with contracts) are justified. We have learned, to the horror of some editors and the amusement of others, that Mr. Sullivan set a new precedent in diplomatic affairs by receiving the envoys of other nations in his undershirt, "with suspenders hanging down his back." But what excites the interest of the press is the letter read one day in the course of the hearings in New York, in which Secretary Bryan revealed his anxiety to provide faithful Democrats with suitable rewards in the shape of jobs in Santo Domingo. For this the Republican press violently attack him as a spoilsman, and some Democrats deplore his "folly and foolishness," tho others defend him. The impression made upon the independent press may be gathered from the Springfield *Republican's* declaration that Mr. Bryan's utterances "deeply alarm as well as affront the best citizenship of the land," the New York *Evening Post's* characterization of his letter as "probably the most disgraceful thing ever written by any American Secretary of State," and the New York *Globe's* sweeping assertion that "in our whole history there has not been such an exhibition of indecency by a man in high office." Several independent papers hint that Mr. Bryan should now pen another letter, containing his resignation. At the same time the fact is not lost sight of that many Republicans who are apparently horrified are really hoping the scandal will help oust the Democrats from power and provide "jobs" for those who are now on the exterior.

The circumstances accounting for the penning and the publication of this now famous letter may be recounted briefly. For some eight years, as our readers are aware, the United States Government has been taking care of the finances of Santo Domingo. In 1913, Mr. Walker W. Vick, who had been of considerable service to his party in the successful campaign of the previous year, became Receiver of Dominican customs, receiving his appointment from the United States War Department and his salary from the Dominican Government. But Mr. Vick and Minister Sullivan failed to agree, and the former eventually resigned his post and made the serious charges against his fellow Democrat and former associate in Santo Domingo, which are now being looked into at the behest of President Wilson. Mr. Bryan comes into the story by reason of this letter, which was written at the State Department on August 20, 1913, and was read to the President's investigator on January 14:

"My Dear Mr. Vick: Now that you have arrived and are acquainting yourself with the situation, can you let me know what positions you have at your disposal with which to reward deserving Democrats? Whenever you desire a suggestion from me in regard to a man for any place there, call on me.

"You have had enough experience in politics to know how valuable workers are when the campaign is on and how difficult it is to find suitable rewards for all the deserving. I do not know to what extent a knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary for employees. Let me know what is requisite, together with the salary, and when appointments are likely to be made.

"Sullivan will be down before long, and you and he together ought to be able to bring about such reforms as may be necessary there. You will find Sullivan a strong, courageous, reliable fellow. The more I have seen of him the better satisfied I am that he will fit into the place there and do what is necessary to be done. "Very truly yours,

"W. J. Bryan."

When Mr. Bryan was asked about the letter, he laughed heartily, we are told, and said:

"I am glad to have the public know that I appreciate the services of those who work in politics, and feel an interest in seeing them rewarded, and, as Mr. Vick received his appoint-

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ment for political work, I thought he was a good man to address and express my opinion on the subject."

But, as may be judged from the tone of the quotations in a previous paragraph, to the press it is far from being a laughing-matter. Mr. Bryan is revealed to the country, according to the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), as "a Secretary of State without sensitiveness and without shame." But the Democratic New York *World* is hardly less severe. Mr. Bryan, it says, "is a good man, an amiable man, and a well-meaning man, but he has no common sense and no appreciation of the dignity of his office." "Even Charles F. Murphy," declares *The World*, "would have hesitated to send that kind of a letter to a subordinate Tammany official. He would have regarded it as too raw." And *The World* is convinced that, "by his folly and foolishness, Mr. Bryan has given the Republicans a legitimate issue that the country will not hear the last of for many a day." Similarly, the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) admits that "the letter to Vick will be used for all it is worth, and that it will alienate thousands who have been looking to the Democracy as the party of progress." And the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) says of the political effects of this letter:

"Mr. Bryan's pachydermatous and benighted attitude, it is needless to point out, outrages that powerful sentiment in the country which sustains the merit, as against the political, principle in filling administrative offices, a sentiment which is the product of a generation of laborious agitation and which will not suffer the civil service of the United States to be cast back into the muck-heap of spoilsmongering without a bitter protest and struggle. . . . . .

"If Mr. Bryan 'made' the Wilson Administration, it is very possible that he will also destroy its chances of indorsement by the people in the next presidential election. His political support of the President has thus far been of incalculable value in maintaining a strong Administration party in Congress, and it is virtually impossible for Mr. Wilson to continue in a party leadership that admits of no challenge, without Mr. Bryan's sincere and cordial aid. That is why the damage done by the Vick letter is irreparable. The President can not force the retirement of Mr. Bryan without dividing his party and wrecking his Administration.

"If the firm of Wilson and Bryan can not be dissolved, the chief member still has one telling resource in this emergency, so shocking to public confidence, and that involves an executive order making sweeping additions of unprotected office-holders to the classified service of the civil-service system. Such an act would go far toward reassuring the public mind concerning the essential soundness of the Administration's civil-service principles. If there is faltering and weakness the episode may be very widely regarded as a sign that the Administration, overwhelmed by its growing accumulation of troubles, finally is headed for political ruin."

In interesting contrast with the foregoing criticisms is the Brooklyn *Citizen's* straightforward and thoroughgoing defense of Mr. Bryan's position. To quote a few characteristic sentences:

"The great majority of the American people are sufficiently alive to the importance of honest partizan services to recognize the propriety of having them rewarded in the good old American fashion, all non-partizan professions to the contrary notwithstanding. While it is no longer permissible to apply the once familiar doctrine of the spoils system to the general round of official duties, it is as true as ever that the Government ought to be controlled by the friends of the Administration, and that there are a great many places which should go to the supporters rather than the opponents of the Administration.

"This is what Mr. Bryan has in effect said, and there is not the least ground for doubting that he has gained in the esteem not only of Democrats, but of straight Republicans, by his open avowal of his opinion. . . . Mr. Bryan, it is unnecessary to remind well-informed people, is as firm a friend of civil-service reform as any man in public life to-day. The difference between him and certain of his critics is that he declines to talk or act as if honorable party services ought to be looked upon as disqualifying an applicant for a position under the Government."

Finally, it is pointed out by the Washington *Star* (Ind.) that, in his sixteen years of party leadership and unsuccessful candidacy, Mr. Bryan accumulated a host of political debts. That he has done his best "is plainly revealed in the letter under discussion—"

"He has striven to make a limited amount of pastry go as far as possible with a clamorous and deserving crowd. And yet he has been criticized on the one side as a mere spoilsman, and on the other as a callous ingrate."

ALABAMA DRY AGAIN

THE RETURN of Alabama to the ranks of the prohibition States, remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "makes it impossible to charge the South with wavering on the saloon question." This paper reminds us that of the eighteen Northern States and Territories that went "dry" between 1850 and 1907, only four remained so. In the South, on the other hand, only one of nine prohibition States has suffered a relapse, and now she returns to the fold. *The Evening Post* goes on to say:

"Since 1907, when Georgia led off, nine Southern States (including Arizona) have legislated out the saloon. Alabama is the only one that reversed her stand. Her law of 1908 was repealed in 1911. It is true that in a number of States the laws are so recent that opposition has scarcely had time to organize, but attempts at repeal have failed in Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Southern antisaloon territory tends constantly to enlarge; one of the measures scheduled for the present South Carolina legislature is prohibition. Whether a marked growth of Southern industrial centers would bring about a repetition of the North's checkered record on this question, the future will perhaps tell."

Alabama's Governor-elect, Charles Henderson, according to the Montgomery *Advertiser*, was elected by a majority of 10,000 votes because he favored local option and opposed State-wide prohibition, his defeated opponent being former Governor B. B. Comer, who advocated prohibition and was supported by the Anti-Saloon League. But such was the strength of the prohibition forces in both branches of the legislature that the new prohibition law went through with a majority so large that a gubernatorial veto is said to be futile.

Governor-elect Henderson protests that the will of the people is being thwarted by steam-roller methods, and as the Alabama papers which reach us are chiefly from the "wet" counties, we do not lack editorial echoes of this charge. Thus in the Montgomery *Advertiser* we read that the prohibition measure "will effect a financial revolution in every county which voted for licensed saloons in a local-option election." These counties numbered only eight, in contrast to fifty-nine dry counties, but they contained the principal cities of the State. The day before the bill was passed *The Advertiser* said:

"The present legislature is apparently determined to subordinate every other problem of State, every other issue of government, to the arbitrary handling of one question which affects only a few counties of the State.

"The committee and the legislature, with justice, should hear the presentation of the sides of the municipalities and counties which have their financial budgets based in part upon the revenue gained from the licensed saloons. The radical changes sought to be effected will be most keenly felt in such cities as Montgomery, Birmingham, and Mobile, cities which now have to strain every nerve to meet their debts.

"Again, this far-reaching bill means the practical confiscation of hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property in Alabama. It means the destruction of stocks of goods in which thousands and thousands of dollars have been invested. It means furthermore the throwing out of employment of many thousands of people in Alabama, at a time when there is no employment market. To deal this blow at this time is to put the finishing stroke on business conditions already weak and tottering."

Another Alabama paper, the Selma *Times*, remarking that "a law flagrantly flouted by a whole cityful of people becomes a

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menace to all law," goes on to suggest that all may not yet be clear sailing for the prohibitionists:

"The writer counted fourteen wide-open saloons on Commerce Street, Montgomery, when Comer was Governor, and the most drastic prohibition statutes that ever emanated from the wit and ingenuity of a legislative body were the solemn law of the State. Mr. A. H. Carmichael also carried the temperance banner in those inglorious days. What a fiasco it was, my countrymen! Montgomery and Mobile and Birmingham openly defied Mr. Comer, and that erstwhile bellicose statesman had to capitulate.

"Here's hoping that prohibition in 1915 will bear no resemblance to prohibition in 1907."

The Nashville *Tennessean*, however, has faith in her neighbor State's ability to "close up the saloons and drive the liquor traffic from the State," and is confident that the action of the Alabama legislature "will undoubtedly meet with the approval of the people of Alabama, altho it may be a bitter pill for some of the cities."

A Georgia paper, the Macon *Telegraph*, remarking that "the Hobsonized prohibitionists of Alabama are on a joy-ride just now," says that, in addition to the "drastic State-wide prohibition bill," the prohibition leaders have a bill to keep liquor advertisements out of Alabama papers.

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AFTER THE SHOOTING.

Wounded strikers at Roosevelt, New Jersey, lying on the sidewalk, waiting for ambulances.

KILLING STRIKERS IN NEW JERSEY

ANOTHER INSTANCE of bloodshed in a labor dispute reopens in the press columns the discussion of the use of armed guards supplied by private "detective agencies." This time New Jersey is the scene of the tragedy, and from the accounts in the New York, Newark, and Philadelphia papers, it appears that 900 employees in the fertilizer-works of Liebig & Company and Williams & Clark, situated in the swampy country along the New Jersey Central Railroad between Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, had been on strike since January 2. They had not been accused of resorting to violence; but they were on the watch for strike-breakers. And both factories were guarded by a force of deputy sheriffs hired from a Newark detective agency. On the morning of January 19, a crowd of the strikers were waiting for the arrival of the New York train at the station nearest the Williams & Clark plant. John Dowling, a member of the police force of the Borough of Roosevelt, was on duty at the station. Some say the men blocked or flagged the train, but this is what happened, according to Dowling's story, told to a New York *World* reporter:

"I saw the strikers gathering at the station, and I am positive that not a man carried a revolver or any other sort of weapon unless it was a pocket-knife. The men seemed most peaceful, and I knew they were not bent on making trouble. Several of them told me that they simply were going to do picket duty, as they expected strike-breakers to come from New York, and were going to try to persuade them to return to their homes or join the strikers.

"The men assembled on public property and were peaceful. I had no authority to interfere with them. When the train drew in there certainly were no ties on the rails, nor did any one wave a red sweater in front of the locomotive.

"I saw several men board the train, and they did it without the least disorder. Then I saw these men get off the rear platform of the last train and make a report to the other strikers. There still wasn't the slightest sign of disorder.

"About this time the big gates of the Williams & Clark mill were thrown open, and out rushed the deputies. The shooting began at once. If those deputies say they fired in the air and that the strikers fired at them first, they lie. The strikers did not fire. They had nothing with which to fire. They simply were butchered. It's impossible to describe how those unarmed, defenseless men were shot down. Some ran and escaped injury. Those who were unable to get to high ground made for the swamps, and it was those men that were shot, beaten, and then shot again.

"I got into the thick of the trouble, but one man in that frantic mob and desperate crowd of gunmen was nothing. The deputies shot until their leader gave the signal. At that time men were all about, wounded and screaming for help. The deputies made not the slightest effort to aid the men they had shot. They simply marched back into the plant and locked themselves in."

Physicians and ambulances were at once called. Two strikers died from gunshot-wounds, several others lie seriously injured in the Elizabeth hospitals, and over a score in all were hit by the bullets of the deputies. Defenders of the deputies say they were fired on first and acted in self-defense, but local feeling in Carteret, Chrome, and the Borough of Roosevelt seems to sustain the strikers. The New York *Sun* has never been accused of undue leanings toward the employees' side in labor disturbances, but it believes the shooting "to have been wanton and outrageous," since "no evidence to date shows justification or even provocation for it." In an editorial on "The New Jersey Massacre," the Boston *Transcript* declares that this thing "would have been inexcusable in the new States of Arizona and New Mexico, where traces of the old processes of settling differences perhaps still remain. In New Jersey it stands forth as a reproach that it will not be easy to explain satisfactorily." *The Transcript* calls it "more indefensible than anything that has happened in Colorado during the past year." It was worse, agrees the New York *Tribune*, than the "Ludlow battle" in the Colorado coal strike, and for these reasons:

"There the miners were armed and organized for resistance.

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Here the employees of the fertilizer-plants were ready for demonstrations against strike-breakers, but nothing in the course of the strike went to show that they were armed or organized for resistance to the authorities. When fired on they attempted no violence in return; their sole concern was to get away from the whistling bullets. News accounts of the shocking affair declare that nevertheless the sniping at the fleeing strikers continued for some time.

"Nothing more brutal and outrageous ever came out of a labor disturbance. It is patent that the deputies who did the shooting lost their heads completely. . . . Ethically, what they did differs no jot from cold-blooded murder."

In New Jersey, the Jersey City *Journal* calls the affair "an unwarranted use of power by so-called deputies, who were in reality thugs and gunmen." With this the Newark *News* emphatically agrees, but it adds a word of defense against some of the editorial criticisms of its State:

"The prompt arrest of twenty-two deputies and their holding for the Middlesex Grand Jury on charges of manslaughter, together with the prosecutor's statement that he believes all the deputies who took part in the Roosevelt shooting are included in this number, forfends the State of New Jersey from the criticisms, already sought to be made, that the affray of Tuesday night prove to be another Colorado affair. New Jersey will not permit itself to be classed with Colorado in this regard."

Yet another Newark daily, *The Evening Star*, remembers that "it has been the custom for criminal officers in this State to palliate crimes of this character, and altho there has been wanton shooting by private 'deputies,' we believe that in no case was any punishment inflicted." *The Star* continues:

"The laws of the State have permitted mercenary private agencies to recruit gunmen squads and battalions and hire them out to carry on war in industrial and other labor troubles. It has permitted the imported gunman to be judge and executioner. . . . . .

"Private detective agencies and strike-breakers are placed in the same category. One is dependent upon the other for their means of livelihood—means that other men despise. The strike-breaker looks upon the private detective agency as his friend, and the private detective agency treats the strike-breaker as his benefactor. Both should be banished from New Jersey. . . . . .

"The ways of the 'Woolly West' should not be permitted to become operative in the State of New Jersey."

And the New York *World*, taking up the same point, wonders how much longer our State governments are "going to tolerate the private employment of hired gunmen to deal with labor troubles." As a substitute, the Boston *Transcript*, Philadelphia *Telegraph*, New York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Evening Post*, and *Evening Mail* call for the establishment of State constabularies.

But tho the Socialist New York *Call* appreciates the denunciation of the Roosevelt "gunmen" in the "capitalistic press," it has no patience with their remedy for situations like that which developed in New Jersey. Pennsylvania State constabulary, it says, "have again and again committed wanton, unprovoked murder, and the testimony of police chiefs of Pennsylvania towns to that effect is on the record for all who care to examine."

"In a word, what *The Tribune* wants is to give the workingmen some variety in the matter of being shot. Murder by deputy sheriffs is getting monotonous. Let us have State constabulary butchers, who know their business better, and who can always be defended by the press on the ground that they never 'lose their heads' and are more regularly 'official' than the haphazard killers picked up any old where to 'settle labor disturbances.'"

Appeals for Federal investigation or intervention in connection with the Roosevelt shooting affair are deprecated by the New York and New Jersey press, tho the Senior Senator from New Jersey, Mr. Martine, naturally considers this an opportune time to urge immediate action by the Senate on his bill introduced last summer making it unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to employ armed men on their premises for any purpose.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

BELGIUM is no doubt surprized to learn from Lord Kitchener that the war won't begin until next May.—*Detroit News.*

ACCORDING to the President, the Republican party has no great emotions. He forgets the feelings of the regulars toward Colonel Roosevelt during the last national campaign.—*Chicago News.*

ROUMANIA is expected to put 750,000 men in the field, many of them permanently.—*Columbia State.*

ABANDONMENT of the observation-cars by the railroads will be hard on the soap-manufacturers.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

THE real optimists live in Petrograd. No matter what the Germans may do to them it is never important.—*Indianapolis Star.*

THE fact that the battle-ship *Kansas* was so discommoded by a sixty-mile gale proves that it was never in Kansas.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

THOSE Italians should move to the world's greatest republic where there is an upheaval only once every four years.—*Pittsburg Gazette-Times.*

STREET-CAR companies just wouldn't lower the street-car steps any farther, so skirts are to be much wider next season.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

CONGRESS is to standardize the barrel for fruits, vegetables, and dry commodities. The election-day barrel will continue to be proportioned according to the emergency.—*New York World.*

PEOPLE who can't send money to relieve the Belgians because they "don't want to help the belligerents and prolong the war" will have to think up a new one for the Italian earthquake fund.—*Wall Street Journal.*

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IT MAY PREVENT MARCHING.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*

WHEAT is riding in aeroplanes and the farmers are in limousines.—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

"I'M glad to get back to the party of my fathers," says Medill McCormick, and thus the last commissary wagon rumbles off the field of Armageddon.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

ONE vainly scans the list of the "Billy" Sunday converts for the name of Boies Penrose.—*Columbia State.*

THERE are forty-three millionaires in Indiana, proving that only one in 235,000 literary persons get rich.—*Columbus Citizen.*

THE American dollar is now worth $1.05. But $1.05 isn't worth nearly as much as it used to be.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

GENERAL JOFFRE says he has not read a newspaper since the war started. Think of what a lot of first-class strategy he has missed.—*Indianapolis Star.*

A DISPATCH says England is finding Belgians a problem. It might be consoled by remembering what Germany found them.—*Kansas City Star.*

A HOTEL for the unemployed is contemplated in New York. Don't most New York hotels cater to that class already?—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

"UPHOLDS Conviction of Politicians," says a news head-line. Never suspected before that politicians had any convictions.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WHEN the Filipinos hear about the proposed neutralization of the islands there will be a general insurrection. They know about the Belgians.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENMITY FORGOTTEN

IT IS A STRANGE WHIM OF FATE that Russia and Japan, the bitterest foes of only a decade ago, should to-day clasp each other's hands and even show a desire to enter into an *entente cordiale*. Judging from the tone of the Japanese press, this tendency on the part of the Mikado's Empire seems partly due to the untoward developments which our relations with the Far-Eastern nation have witnessed in the past ten years. When our Secretary of State, Mr. Knox, proposed the "neutralization" of the Manchurian railways, Japan and Russia took a common stand against the American proposal. But the opening of European hostilities forged a stronger link in the chain of friendship between the two nations. Soon after Germany's declaration of war upon Russia, Major-General Edouard Germonius, of the Russian Army, went to Tokyo for the profest purpose of purchasing ammunition and provisions. Everybody, however, knew that Japan could not afford to sell any country much ammunition, or provisions, when she was herself engaged in a military campaign, and it was but natural that Major-General Germonius's real mission was interpreted to be of a much more important nature. The press read a political meaning into his mission. Soon after his arrival in Tokyo it was reported that the Japanese Government proffered to return to the Russian Government all the weapons which the Mikado's soldiers captured in the war with Russia. And simultaneously with the shipment of these weapons a body of Japanese Red-Cross nurses went to Petrograd to care for Russian soldiers. Observing this friendly tendency between Russia and Japan, the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi* says:

NIPPON WILL DECIDE FOR HERSELF.

JAPAN—"To judge from the foreign press, China 'will be pleased' if Tsing-tao is returned, and America's misgivings will be dissipated. But it is for me to decide what to do with this foot!"

—*Tokyo Punch.*

"The late Manchurian war was largely due to misunderstanding. Russia failed to gage Japan's policies and intentions in their true light, and made propositions which we could not accept without endangering our safety. Now that such misunderstandings are all cleared away, there is no reason why the two countries should not be on the most cordial terms."

It is significant that at this moment the reported Russian advance in Mongolia seems to be creating but little apprehension at Tokyo. The Petrograd Government, tho engaged in a deadly struggle in Europe, is not neglecting its "interests" in the Far East, and, according to Peking dispatches, Mongolia has just granted to Russia an extensive railroad and telegraph privilege. Had this occurred ten years ago, the Japanese press would have raised a hue and cry, while the Japanese Government would have launched a vigorous protest. To-day all is serene and quiet in Tokyo, and nobody raises a voice against the Russian move. The *Yamato*, a popular Tokyo daily, calls attention to the presence among the Russian masses of a very friendly feeling toward Japan. This journal is aware of the revengeful spirit still existing among the conservative elements in the Russian Court, but believes that the sentiment of the jingoistic factions will have to give way to the popular feeling of friendship. The Petrograd correspondents of the Tokyo *Asahi*, *Jiji*, and *Nichi-nichi* are all enthusiastic in reporting the growing friendliness of the Russians toward Japan.

Turning to the Russian press we observe that the estimate of the Japanese newspapers concerning the Russian attitude seems not exaggerated. The Moscow *Russkoye Slovo*, for instance, fully recognizes Japan's right to participate in the "solution" of the Near-Eastern question, and says that, should Japan be called upon to protect British interests in India as the result of Turkey's entrance into the fray, she may obtain an important concession on the coast of Mesopotamia, together with a share in the Bagdad railway concession. This journal goes a step further and suggests that Japan secure a foothold in Africa as a compensation for her participation in the war. The *Novoye Vremya*, one of the most influential journals in Petrograd, blames Germany for the late war with Japan, and goes on to say:

"We now fully understand that our interests in the Far East can be safeguarded only by maintaining friendly relations with Japan. Without mutual cooperation, neither of the two nations can protect and promote its interests in the Far East.

"It is now no secret that the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1904 was partly due to the designing diplomacy of Germany, whose aim was to direct our attention toward the Orient. In the present world-war Germany again tried to practise the old scheme and tempted Japan to invade our sphere of influence in the Far East, while our hands were full on the German and Austrian borders. But Japan was wise enough to close her eyes to the temptation held up by Germany, and extended her assistance to us by starting a campaign against Kiaochow."

The *Novoye Vremya* continues this editorial with an appealing demonstration of appreciation for Japan's good-will, which shows how completely Russia has forgotten past unpleasantnesses and how willing she is to be friendly. The Petrograd paper proceeds:

"In these days of doubt and fear Japan stept forward as our friend and ally. She may rest assured that Russia will never forget this assistance. The Russian people are not slow to forget past grudges, and are quick to appreciate the kindness extended to them. Should Japan's day of misfortune come, she may count upon our whole-hearted assistance."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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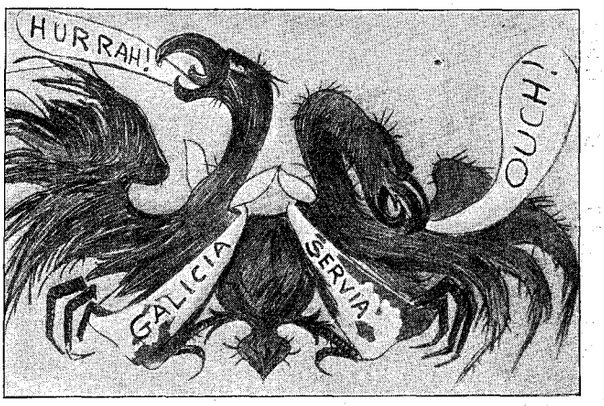
AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT

BESET BY ENEMIES both within and without, Austria's position is being painted in colors far from roseate. Cable dispatches, whose hostile sources necessitate several grains of salt, have it that Bohemia and Hungary are disaffected and contemplate proclamations of independence, that there is a serious food shortage throughout the Dual Monarchy, and that the Army has entirely failed in the face of the enemy, both Servian and Russian. These reports may be exaggerated, but an intimation that all is not running as smoothly as might be is seen by some in the fact that the Emperor Francis Joseph has chosen this apparently inauspicious moment to replace Count von Berchtold, in the Austrian Premiership, by Baron Stephan Burian, a Hungarian, who is bound by the closest ties to Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier. This act of "swapping horses while crossing the stream" is regarded by the London *Times* as highly significant, as it thinks that "something has snapt in the fabric of the Dual Monarchy," and regards this appointment as a measure to placate Hungarian opinion:

"Since the Magyars have evidently grown restive under the prospects of invasion by Russian armies, the authorities in Berlin doubtless feel it necessary that Hungary should be more adequately represented in the councils of the Monarchy than was possible so long as Count Berchtold remained at the Ballplatz."

It is impossible to learn anything from the Austro-Hungarian press, which is admittedly muzzled by an iron censorship. The most influential paper in Vienna, the *Neue Freie Presse*, complains bitterly about this condition, and, in apologizing to its readers for appearing with so many blank columns in a certain issue, says:

"In more important cases we have repeatedly closed up white blanks in our paper in order not to disturb our readers by such intrusions on the part of the censor. Nevertheless we must acquaint our readers with the suppression of our articles on the events in the southern theater of war to avoid being reproached by them with neglect of duty."



THE ITALIAN VIEW.

The Austrian Eagle has two heads. One of them squeals with pain, the other shouts defiance. Which tells the truth?

—*Il Fischietto* (Turin).

THE ENGLISH VIEW.

TURKEY—"I'm getting a bit fed up with this. I shall kick soon."
AUSTRIA—"Well, I was thinking of lying down."

—*Punch* (London).

In the freer atmosphere of the foreign press, many distinguished citizens of the Empire are urging freedom from the German alliance and the negotiation of a separate peace. Thus an Austrian diplomat, writing in the *Gazette de Lausanne*, says:

"In spite of the state of siege and the silence imposed upon the press, public opinion, owing to the news which has filtered through from abroad, is beginning to be agitated. . . . For me the situation is clear; we must make peace. If we were victorious in this war, Germany would extract from victory all the benefits, would probably try to subjugate us, or, in the best hypothesis, might let us be lost in the inextricable difficulties of the Eastern question. If, on the contrary, as seems unhappily possible, the Dual Alliance collapses under the weight of European coalitions, we will pay the largest part of the costs of the adventurous policy of the German Empire."

The leading organ of German opinion in Budapest, the *Pester Lloyd*, replies by refusing to believe in the existence of this Austrian diplomat, and goes on to say:

"Let our opponents understand once and for all: We are going to hold out to the end, and we have not for a single moment meditated a separate peace with any one. It might be mentioned on this occasion that there is not a word of truth in the reports of sectionary tendencies on the part of all Hungary or single Hungarian parties, to whom desires for a separate peace may be ascribed."

Meanwhile, the London *Morning Post* publishes letters from a correspondent in Budapest who gives a very pessimistic account of Hungarian feeling and quotes a well-known Hungarian politician as saying at the Independence Party Club:

"Hungary has lost everything she possest in men and material, and can gain nothing even by victory, for history shows that every success gained by Austria since the Hapsburg Dynasty has ruled over Hungary has only been a new weapon in her

THE CANADIAN VIEW.

The babes in the wood, abandoned by their wicked uncle Wilhelm.

—*Beck's Weekly* (Montreal).

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hands against Hungary. A strong Austria means always a weak Hungary, for we have only one adversary in our economic life, and that is our sister State, German Austria."

Finally, the gloomiest picture of all is painted in the pages of the London *Outlook:*

"The demoralization of Austria-Hungary appears to be approaching a climax. It would not be surprizing at any time to hear that the Dual Monarchy had thrown up the sponge. Beaten at all points, humiliated, bankrupt, and torn by internal dissensions, there is nothing left for the unhappy Hapsburgs to hope for by prolonging the agony. If Austria decides to continue as the pawn of Prussian ambition, there is every reason to anticipate that Hungary may drop out of the struggle and conclude terms independently with the Allies. The Empire is only held together by a régime of terrorism. The wisdom of concluding a peace on a basis known to be agreeable to the conquerors, and before Roumania or Italy can intervene, must be apparent. The chief obstacle to the invasion of Hungary has been winter. In a few months' time Russia's myriads will be swarming over the Carpathians, and then the surrender on tolerable terms may be too late. Austria may be reduced to a second-rate German State."

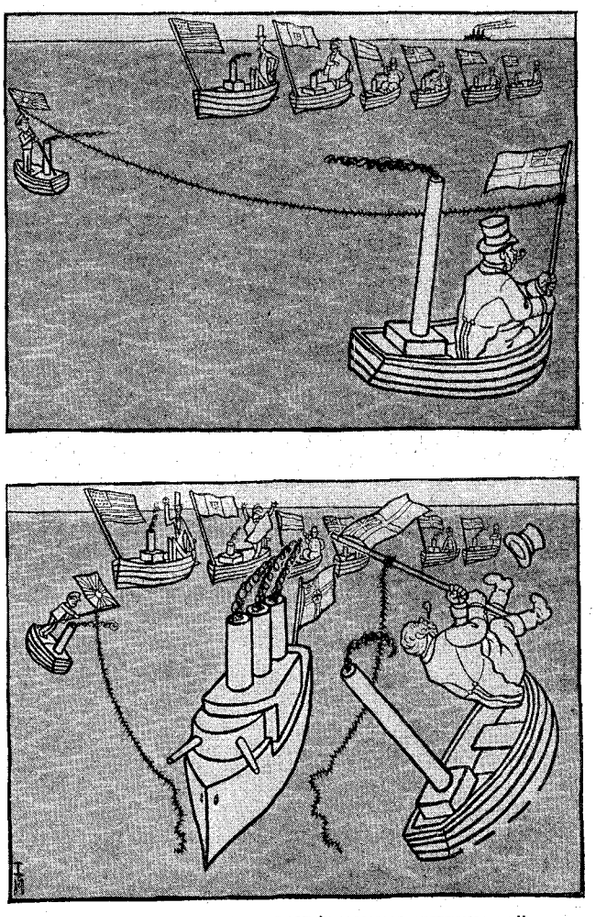
WARNINGS FOR ENGLAND

—England does not yet realize the stupendous gravity of her military task in fighting Germany. "The terrible nature of the war she is engaged upon" is scarcely grasped by Englishmen. "The silly prattle" which fills the newspapers with descriptions of cockney valor is unworthy of the London press, says Austin Harrison in *The English Review* (London). To quote further:

"Ink-pot gibes at the Germans won't help anybody. We are fighting the most scientifically equipped army ever seen in war, an army which has prepared for this attack on Europe for ten years unremittingly. We are fighting the largest and most redoubtable foe in all history, and every Englishman ought to know it. We are fighting the applied military brains of five decades. All the more honor to us when we beat them."

England, says this writer, is too frivolous, too much given over to sport and social amusement. While the youths of France, Belgium, and Germany are ranging themselves bravely and patriotically under the colors, the young men of England have not yet grasped the situation. The writer insists that it is upon young England, in the last analysis, that the brunt of the burden of securing the Allies' victory will eventually fall, and he concludes:

"We are fighting, like the French and Belgians, like the Germans themselves, for all—for life, for our historical continuity. With the aid of Russia we shall win. But it is still a long way to Berlin. We read, in the press, of the Belgian Legation summoning the volunteers and militiamen of 1914, who have not yet taken up arms, to proceed to Rouen, while our boxers box, our horses run, and the Cup Ties go on as usual. In the meanwhile, let us remember that the struggle must now, in all its ultimate bearings, be fought out between England and Germany."



GERMANY RIDICULES ENGLAND'S "NAVAL SUPREMACY."

—© *Simplicissimus* (Munich).

GERMAN NAVAL OPTIMISM

THE daring exploits of the *Emden*, the *Karlsruhe*, and other cruisers at the beginning of the war have filled the German nation with pride and produced a feeling of the greatest confidence in the efficiency of the Kaiser's fleet. This feeling finds expression in every organ in the Fatherland, and we can not do more than reproduce two extracts from articles on the subject appearing in two of the most influential papers in Germany. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"All that has happened at sea has happened in spite of England's giant Navy—the deeds of our cruisers, which have become the terror of the seas and of English trade; the achievements of our submarines, which have sunk cruisers at the very doors of England. Where are the crushing blows with which England was to bring the aggressor to the ground? There is none of that now. The proud Navy lies in hiding, London shivers before the German air fleet and shrouds itself in darkness, while night-watchmen and hastily prepared fortifications on the coast await our landing."

An equally enthusiastic article appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, by the irony of fate, on the very day on which disaster overtook the German fleet off the Falkland Islands:

"These twenty large and small men-of-war which our fleet has taken from the English may not mean much as to number and value of men and material, but, altogether, they represent to us the worth of a great battle won. . . . . .

"We would not draw any premature conclusions and we refrain from underestimating a superior foe, but that does not prevent us from rejoicing that it was Mr. Churchill himself who—in his own way—certified that the English have only just contrived to maintain a successful defensive but that the Germans are filled with that magnificent spirit of daring, which is somewhat conspicuous by its absence in the British fleet."

So pronounced is this feeling of confidence that Captain Persius, the naval expert of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, considers it his duty to sound a note of warning:

"Let us not forget that, notwithstanding the proud successes of our cruisers and submarines, there can thus far be no question of a considerable weakening of English sea-power. Our Navy is only at the beginning of its task, and this task is so gigantic that a sense of realities and possibilities is absolutely indispensable."

Meanwhile, on the English side, despite serious losses, an equal optimism prevails. The naval critic of the London *Daily Telegraph*, in a careful review of the situation, says:

"Just now Germany can make demonstrations, but she can not fight her battle-squadrons. Remember her position. She has a powerful enemy on both sides, and the situation may be represented thus (the figures representing approximately the relative strengths): Britain, 160; Germany, 100; Russia, 40.

"Owing to the strong defenses of the Russian ports, the German fleet can not strike at the Czar's Navy. If they advance into the North Sea they must do so in full strength, and even then our superiority will be overwhelming. From the hour

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that they move, Russia will be able to transport troops within a hundred miles of Berlin, striking at the very heart of the Fatherland. Germany can not, of course, run such a risk, and hence the passage of months in naval inactivity, hoping against hope for something to turn up."

A NEW KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

THE REESTABLISHMENT of the ancient glories of Zion, as a result of the present war, is very much more than a possibility. The change in the status of Egypt renders it desirable to England that Palestine be in the hands of some Power whose interests should not clash with those of its Egyptian neighbor. This is made very clear from an editorial in one of the Arabic papers of Cairo, *Al Watam*, which thinks:

"From geographical considerations Palestine is to Egypt what Albania is to Italy or the Netherlands to Great Britain. Current events have proved that Egypt can be one day or another threatened from that quarter. Therefore it is absolutely indispensable for Great Britain that this country should become a neutral State, or be annexed. But the objection to a British occupation of Palestine is that if the province opens a door on Egypt it also holds the relation to this country of an exit, and the presence of a British garrison in Palestine would keep the inhabitants of Syria awake. So it is better to solve the problem by neutrality."

How this neutrality can best be assured is discust by the English papers, and the general opinion seems to be that the problem can be most satisfactorily solved by recreating in Palestine a Jewish State under the protection of one or other of the great Powers. The London *Globe* considers that such a step would be acceptable to all concerned, and goes on to say:

"The Jews, after two thousand years of a life of a wandering nation, still cling most fervently to the hope of some day being restored to their ancient patrimony. The most satisfactory solution to the problem, therefore, would be the installation of the Jews as the rulers of Palestine, which will then become an independent State and cease to menace English interests in Egypt.

"Russia also will agree to such an outcome of the present difficulties. In its promise to the Poles to make Poland an autonomous government, Russia will have to face many difficult and perplexing problems. The most difficult of these is the presence of a large Jewish population in Poland, to whom the Poles are not sympathetic. This element may cause much trouble and disturbance, in the formation of the new State, and it will be to the interests of Russia to remove this disturbance as early as possible. The Polish Jews are especially anxious for a return to Palestine. They constitute the more orthodox element of the Jewish community, who pray and hope most fervently for such a result. By facilitating their transference to Palestine, which shall be a land of their own, Russia will be able to secure peace and harmony in its own territory and carry out its sacred promise to the Poles in a most natural manner and without much friction."

The novel suggestion that this new or restored State be placed under the protection of the United States, is made by the London *Daily Chronicle*, which thinks that:

"Even were the new Zion to become an accomplished fact, and the Jews once more had a national hearth and home, provision would still have to be made for Christian guardianship of the Holy Sepulcher and other sacred places to which every year scores of thousands of Christians, chiefly from Russia, make a pilgrimage. We assume that a New Palestine, whether it be predominantly Hebrew or non-Hebrew, will at the outset be a State with limited self-government rights under the protecting wing of some great Power. Who is that Power to be? France has traditional claims to the protectorate of Christian races in Asia Minor and has historic links with Syria. England is the protector of Egypt, and Palestine for ages has acknowledged the suzerainty of the Pharaohs.

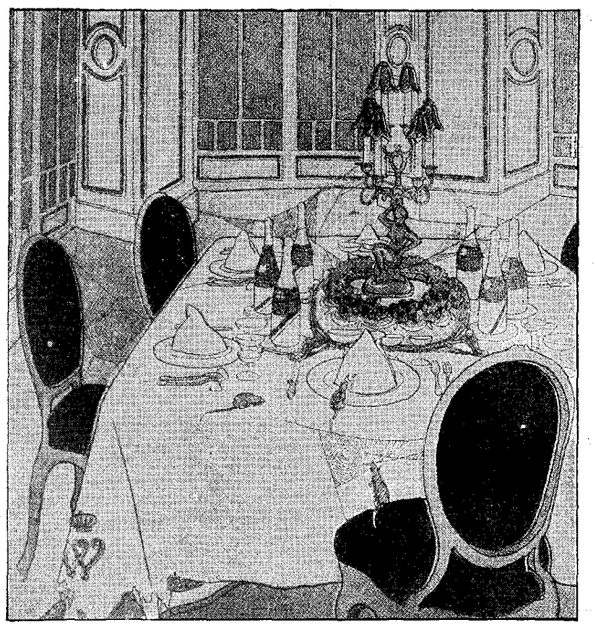
"America has for many years displayed a wonderful enthusiasm for missionary and educational work in Asia Minor. That Palestine should be placed under the guardianship of one or the other of these Powers seems fairly obvious."

In Jewish circles the proposal has naturally received the approval of the Orthodox schools of thought and of the Zionists, while some of the leaders of Jewish reform movements in England are disposed to be favorable. For example, Mr. Claude Montefiore, the most radical of Jewish reformers, in a speech reported in the London *Jewish Chronicle*, gives the scheme a mild benediction, and says:

"We must all realize that Palestine is a country which has a special attraction for those, and they are not a few, who, unlike the present speaker, habitually regard the Jews as more, or other, than a religious brotherhood, and who, for instance, use the term 'our people' of the Jews, and not, like myself and those who think with me, exclusively of the inhabitants of Great Britain."

THE PROGRESS OF GENERAL JOFFRE.

"We are advancing little by little."
—*El Mentidero* (Madrid).



"SIRE, YOUR SOUP GROWS COLD!"

"What about that famous dinner which the Kaiser ordered for himself at one of the Paris hotels? It seems to us that the dishes will be getting out of season." —*La Vie Parisienne* (Paris).

LATIN VIEWS OF FRENCH AND GERMAN PROGRESS IN FRANCE.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ANOTHER "TWILIGHT SLEEP"

"IMITATION is the sincerest flattery." The wide-spread popularity of any person, thing, or method is sure to be the signal for the appearance of a swarm of imitators or imitations in the field. The medical profession in general has not yet completely accepted the so-called "twilight sleep" for insuring painless childbirth; but there can be no doubt that it was the most widely known and most generally talked-about medical achievement of last year. This was due largely in the first place to its exploitation, as a bit of popular news, by *McClure's Magazine*, from which periodical THE LITERARY DIGEST'S first article on this subject was quoted. And now, to use the language of an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), "when this sensation has about died out, we are supplied with another." This one is furnished by Mr. Vance Thompson, playwright and novelist; the medium is *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*. In an editor's note the article describing this new method of eliminating the pains of labor is introduced as follows:

"The all-absorbing events of the last days of July prevented the spread of the most joyful message ever sent from the scientist's laboratory to woman. It was that henceforth she will bear children not in pain and terror, but in gladness. Paris knew of it; the French Academy of Medicine had accepted it, but it got no further. Mr. Thompson was then in the city, and to him has fallen the wonderful opportunity of carrying the good news to the men and women of America. Here it is.

"Attention must be called to the fact that the practise here described has nothing to do with the morphin-scopolamin treatment originating some years ago in Freiburg and which recently has had some measure of exploitation under the popular name of 'twilight sleep.' This requires special and very expert care on the part of the physician, and has the further disadvantage of drugging the patient into a state of partial insensibility. It can be administered properly only in hospitals, and its use in general practise should, and probably will, be forbidden by law. But detoxicated morphin, without the slightest danger to the mother, causes neither check nor delay, does not interfere with the necessary rhythmic muscular contractions, and makes painless childbirth a scientific certainty."

Having, in his introduction, stigmatized the *McClure* article as a production "of two women, apparently without medical training," by which unknown physicians have forced themselves into prominence, and which was the precursor of a mass of "pseudo-scientific rubbish" emanating from "a host of sob-writers and sisters of the pen," the writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* proceeds to award the palm to Mr. Thompson "for downright 'sob-writing,' for sentimental rot, and for pseudo-scientific rubbish." As to the facts, he goes on to quote Mr. Thompson further:

"I do not write of this discovery as being in an experimental stage. It has been accepted by the French Academy of Medicine —the date was the third week in July. Surgeons, gynecologists, chemists, doctors of all degrees, have examined, tested, approved. For once, scientific men have been unanimous."

The following caustic comments are in immediate sequence:

"What are the facts? What is this 'detoxicated morphin' which, we are told, eliminates the pains of childbirth? Last July, Ribemont-Dessaignes reported to the Academy of Medicine of Paris a number of cases of childbirth in which he had used, for the relief of pain, a preparation 'discovered' by a chemist named Paulin. The nature of the preparation was not disclosed to the Academy. September 1, presumably as a result of the suggestion of Paulin, a request came to the Academy from the Minister of War asking the opinion of the Academy as to the advisability of using this remedy, presented under the name 'Tocanalgine' and 'Antalgine,' in military hospitals as a substitute for morphin. By unanimous vote the Academy declared that, the formula and composition of these medicines being unknown, it could give no opinion. Since it was stated, however, that the new drug was produced by the action of enzymes on morphin, the Academy appointed a committee to investigate oxydimorphin, a chemical substance which it was known could be produced by the action of enzymes on morphin. Under the direction of the committee, two chemists examined samples of the new preparation obtained directly from the discoverer. The examination showed that these samples were variable, and that they did not contain any oxydimorphin. The only active ingredient found by these chemists was morphin hydrochlorid, and this in quantities varying from 0.05 to 4 per cent. The conclusions of these two chemists were later emphasized by Bertrand, who, after careful chemical and biologic tests of samples submitted to him, found that the solid residue was exclusively formed of hydrochlorid of morphin, and that it was fully as toxic and dangerous as morphin, as might be expected; the symptoms of poisoning were exactly the same as those of morphin hydrochlorid, and death occurred after the same interval. A dose of the preparation would give about one-half grain of morphin. In other words, judging from the reports . . . this 'detoxicated morphin' is essentially a solution of morphin in ampules. It will kill just as quickly as morphin, it will relieve pain just as quickly as morphin—because it is morphin. Naturally, the Academy of Medicine of Paris has not accepted the preparation.

"We presume it is useless to protest against this shameless exploitation of the fears of prospective mothers of the country. But if magazines must have articles on this subject, let them at least confine themselves to the facts."

THE PLUMBER TURNS

ONE BY ONE the comic characters are being driven from the stage and the humorous column by the vigorous but perfectly natural protests of people who feel that they are being made game of. The Irishman long ago voiced his righteous indignation at being represented on the stage with green whiskers. The Hebrews resent the stories that connect Jewish merchants with the crime of arson. Even an occasional mother-in-law writes to the public press to protest against the prevailing belief that her daughter's husband will rejoice at her early demise. And now another worm has turned. The plumber, journalistically represented as piling up a maximum number of dollars by a minimum amount of useful accomplishment, comes out in public through one of his official organs, *Domestic Engineering* (Chicago), to assure us that it is all a mistake. In a leading editorial entitled "Newspapers and Plumbing 'Jokes': a Proposed Remedy," this paper suggests the displacement of the familiar plumber paragraph by an interesting news-story about the plumbing business, and it calls on all good plumbers to cooperate. We read:

"A comic contortion of the truth in connection with the business activities of any man or class of men is often productive of much mischief, psychological at first, but real afterward. The reading public usually holds to the theory that 'many a truth is told in jest.' Hence the so-called funny sentiment conveyed by certain jokes tends to contaminate the popular point of view, and thus erroneous conceptions develop and increase.

"The public mind is like a photographic plate in the matter of sensitiveness. The impressions made there are often hard to eradicate effectually, and much harm is often occasioned through erroneous and irresponsible vaporings in the public press. The plumbing fraternity can take a joke as graciously and with as much appreciation as any other body of men, but it must be remembered by newspaper editors that there is a vast difference between slanderous and legitimate jokes.

"It takes a long time and a lot of persistency to disabuse the

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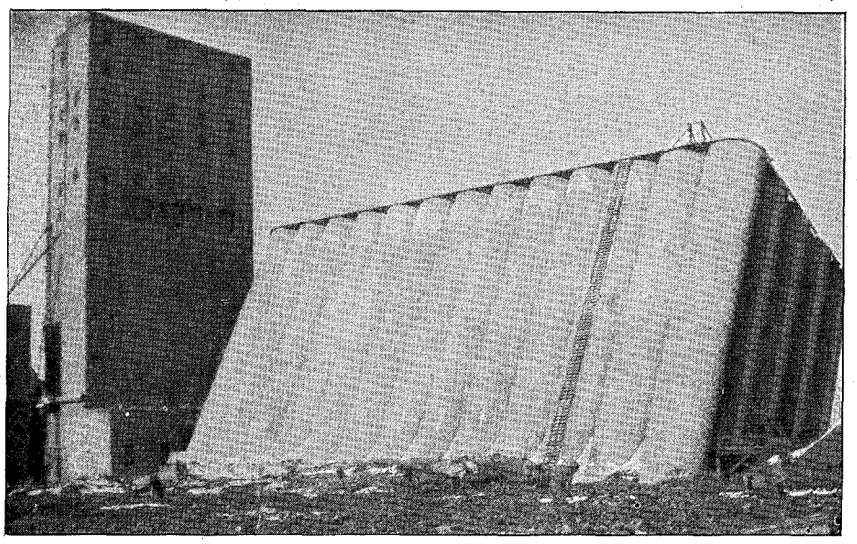
public mind of ideas created by misinformation and disseminated by the public press.

"Belief in sea-serpents, hoop-snakes, and other things which simply do not exist, is kept alive by the publication of newspaper stories, written for so much a line and printed because of the need of filling the space. Of the same class are the newspaper 'jokes' which reflect dishonesty and extortion on the part of the plumber. The evil is of long standing, and, tho much has been done to combat it, the effort must be continued as persistently as the objectionable newspaper paragraphs are given publicity.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

A LEANING TOWER OF REENFORCED CONCRETE.

On one side the foundations of this 20,000-ton mass gave way, leaving the structure intact, but tilted to an angle of 30 degrees. A very pretty problem in balancing.

"*Domestic Engineering* believes that there is a very practicable way to bring about a change in newspaper policy with reference to this matter. All that is necessary is your cooperation.

"Here, in brief, is the plan:

"Go to the editor of the local paper for which you subscribe or in which you advertise. Tell him you will supply him, once a month, with a half-column news-story about the plumbing business, written in entertaining newspaper style and informing his readers of the valuable service which the plumber renders to the community.

"There is no doubt that he will be glad to get this free contributed matter, and when hundreds of newspaper offices all over the country are handling these stories regularly, they will realize the inconsistency of any further printing of the threadbare humorous (?) items about the plumber."

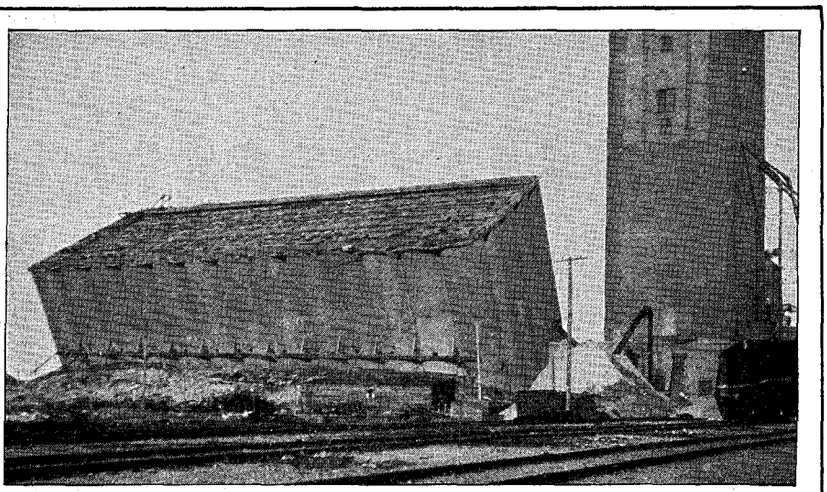
And not only the paragrapher, but the serious editorial writer in the technical press, may incur the plumber's displeasure—witness the article on "sewer-gas" and typhoid, quoted recently in these columns from *The Journal of the American Medical Association*. In that article the medical writer scouted the idea that sewer-gas could cause disease, and hinted rather strongly that plumbing ordinances in American cities often represented mainly the ideas of those interested commercially. The plumber, he added, might help the community more by simplifying and cheapening installations than by complicating them and harping on the fear of "sewer-gas." It is intimated by *The Plumbers' Trade Journal* (New York) that in making light of the desirability of modern sanitary plumbing the medical journal is illogical and unscientific. It seems not only strange, but rather late in the day, we are told, for any one to doubt that defective plumbing has much to do with the public health. The plumber's organ says further of the medical journal's attitude:

"If its position on this question is tenable, the logical conclusion is to go back to the day when 'any old thing' and 'any old place' were good enough, when it comes to plumbing-fixtures and their installation . . . hidden away under basement stairs and other dark and unventilated places, in the otherwise excellent homes of our fathers. Who would go back to such conditions?"

After quoting part of the *Journal's* article, it goes on to say:

"That typhoid fever or any other disease is due to bad plumbing and sewer-air is not claimed by plumbers. Indeed, the records of the sanitary committee of their national organization prove otherwise, as the result of several years' investigation and experimentation. The most claimed, and, altogether likely, what the Richmond, Va., convention had in mind, was, that defective plumbing and drainage permitted sewer-air to invade the homes; that vitiated air lowered human vitality, and by decreasing its power of resistance invited disease. If this is not true, then why bother with the question of sewerage and plumbing at all? Again, of what use have been all the years of patient agitation— and largely on the part of medical men — in the interest of sanitation? It is true that plumbing ordinances and codes do vary in some details, which perhaps should not be so. They were, nevertheless, compiled—in large measure, if not wholly in some instances—by medical health authorities.

"But the fact that there are differences of opinion on the subject of plumbing in its relation to the public health proves nothing, neither is it very strange. Where will there be found more difference of opinion than among the various medical schools; and, again, among many members of the same school?



AN INDUSTRIAL MASTERPIECE TO BE RESTORED.

This tilted elevator, with its sixty-five cylindrical bins, with a capacity of 1,000,000 bushels, was restored by a clever piece of engineering-work.

"If such trained experts dispute one another's theories and practises, should perfection be expected of mere plumbers? The latter, in standing for sanitary plumbing as against 'defective plumbing,' for pure rather than vitiated air in the homes and shops, are in our humble opinion safeguarding the public health to no mean degree."

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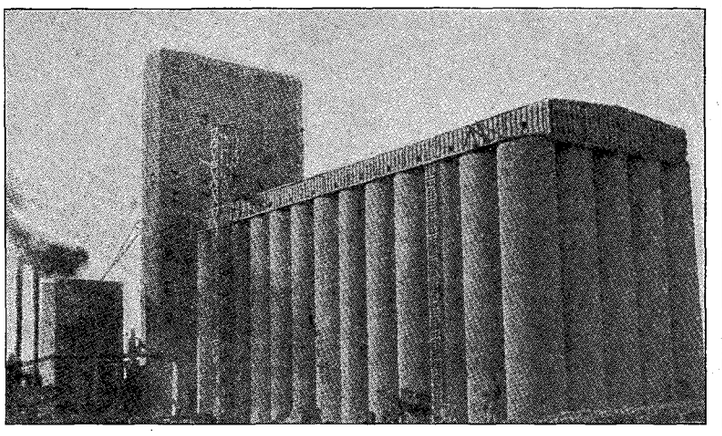
RIGHTING A BIG TIP-UP

WHEN an object tips over, the obvious remedy is to right it again. When the object weighs a matter of 20,000 tons, this feat is not so easy. Its recent accomplishment in Manitoba, near Winnipeg, is rightly termed "a remarkable piece of engineering work" by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York). The job in question was to straighten up and replace in position an immense grain-elevator which had settled on one side so that it was in serious danger of overturning.

This elevator consisted of sixty-five great circular bins, each 80 feet high, constructed of reenforced concrete, with a combined capacity of 1,000,000 bushels and estimated to weigh about 20,000 tons. Says the writer, in substance:



UPRIGHT AGAIN.

The bin as it stood after being rolled back upon its new foundation.

"Owing to unforeseen conditions that developed in the subsoil beneath the structure, the great block of tanks, which were tied together by the reenforced construction into a single unit, began to settle on one side, and before any adequate preventive work could be applied, it had settled so far as to bury the low side of the structure to a depth of about forty feet in the ground, leaning over at an angle of about thirty degrees from the perpendicular.

"On account of the great weight of the structure and the surrounding conditions it was not considered feasible to jack it up into its original position, and another and simpler plan, which was also considered to be much safer, was adopted. But before any replacement could be undertaken it was necessary to prepare an entirely new and secure foundation.

"After shoring up the structure as securely as possible, the contractors began work on the high side of the building by driving a series of tunnels under it at intervals of fifteen feet. From these tunnels pier excavations were sunk to bed-rock at frequent intervals. Altogether, seventy piers were required for the new foundations.

"The operation of returning the structure to a perpendicular position was not the ordinary one of simply jacking up the low side, but rather a process of rolling. That is, what may be termed a longitudinal axis was established somewhat to the low side of the center longitudinal line of the building, and while the low side was jacked up the high side was correspondingly lowered. The result of this process was to right the structure, but on the completion of the operation it rested at a lower level than that on which it originally stood.

"Rolling a large and heavy mass like this nest of bins is a most delicate operation, for its movement must be under perfect control at all times. So, besides the powerful screw lifting-jacks under the lower side, it was necessary to arrange another series of jacks and shoring under the high side, so arranged that the supports on this side could be gradually relaxed as pressure was applied on the other side of the building.

"Fortunately, the failure of the foundation did not extend to the large building adjoining the grain-storage bins, which contains the power plant together with the elevating, handling, weighing, and grain-cleaning machinery, and this was fortunate, as a similar settlement would undoubtedly have wrecked the mechanical outfit.

"In order to make good these defects, extensive new foundation work was placed under the machinery building, which is about 180 feet high, and this included the construction of forty-four concrete piers extending down to bed-rock and the necessary work for transferring the weight of the building to these new supports. Taken altogether, it has been a most delicate and ingenious engineering feat which has saved for its owners a valuable and necessary plant."

THE STAMMERER'S NERVES

THAT STAMMERING is essentially a nervous disorder is maintained, from the standpoint of a layman who is himself a stammerer, by Capt. W. N. Hughes, U. S. A., of Nashville, Tenn. Writing to *The Medical World* (Philadelphia), Captain Hughes disagrees entirely with the view of some experts that the stammerer's instrument of speech "is out of tune." The instrument is all right, he thinks, but the player is suffering from "nerves." He quotes with disapprobation the dictum of Dr. G. Hudson Makuen, of Philadelphia, an eminent authority, to the effect that in the stammerer the central and peripheral mechanism are both out of gear and the mental attitude toward speech altogether wrong—that he "can not retune his instrument, and if he could, he would be unable to play on it." On the contrary, says Captain Hughes:

"My 'speech-instrument' was in good tune until I was eight years of age. I acquired the habit of stammering by mimicking an old negro, Boots by name, when he came to our house on errands, for I thought it great fun to see him rock back and forth in his efforts to talk, as he stammered very badly, and I would mimic him, whenever he came, which was quite often.

"I was always very ticklish, and my elder brother, who was three years my senior, and I would engage in a wrestling-bout, and he would invariably throw me, and, getting astride of me, would tickle me unmercifully, for I could not enunciate very distinctly while he was tickling me, and this amused him greatly. As this was almost a daily occurrence, the habit of stammering soon became a fixt one. When I first began to stammer there were certain words beginning with the letters *b*, *d*, *w*, and *s* that were very difficult for me to pronounce without stammering, but as I grew to manhood the difficulty with these words gradually disappeared. I remember well that my father scolded me once for stammering when I was a small boy, and until I reached manhood I could scarcely ever converse with him.

"I was very nervous from childhood, and remember quite well, when I was about eight years of age, contractors were building a railroad near my father's home place; when the workman would touch fire to the fuse for the blasting, and run, and begin to shout 'Look out,' I would run to the house and hide myself in a dark closet, because the noise of the blast would shock and upset me greatly.

"When about seventeen years of age I went masquerading together with some young companions, and I noticed that I did not stammer when wearing a mask. If I talked in the dark I did not stammer at all. If I recited in school in concert I did not stammer. When I sang I did so without stammering. I have never known a stammerer to stammer when talking in the dark, nor when talking all alone, nor when reciting in unison, nor when using 'cuss words,' nor when his face was hidden behind a mask, nor when singing (who ever heard of a singer stammering when singing?), nor have I ever known of a blind person who stammered at all.

"I have no recollection how I learned it, but I was soon aware that, by inflating my lungs and then speaking very slowly, I could in a great measure overcome my difficulty.

"If my stammering was caused by defects in vocal 'instruments,' as Dr. Makuen claims, I would have been a stammerer from birth, which I was not.

"To say that a very much greater percentage of boys are born with 'imperfect instruments' of speech than girls will not stand investigation for a moment. Lack of confidence is primarily the cause of stammering; stammerers are persons who are

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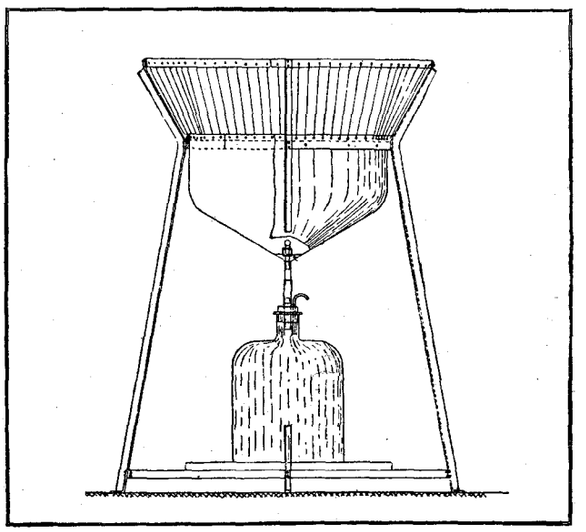
exceedingly nervous and excitable and lack confidence in themselves. Dr. Makuen in his article does not attempt to explain the greater number of male stammerers over the female stammerers. This is easily explained by the females talking incessantly from infancy so much more than the males.

"I really believe that if a dozen of the worst stammerers in the country could be got together to sing they would sing as well as anybody. Just try the experiment of having a stammerer close his eyes tightly and thus become oblivious to his surroundings, and then have him talk, and there will be no sign of stammering—just try it to satisfy yourself. I know a number of stammerers who never stammer when angry nor when using 'cuss words.'"

That the blind never stammer he would prove by a letter from Dr. A. V. Armstrong, who has been superintendent of the school for the blind in Nashville nearly fifty years. In all his observation of the blind Dr. Armstrong does not "recall a single instance of stammering and very few of lisping." Moreover:

"Dr. Makuen contends that 'the stammerer's speech is faulty in every particular.' This may seem so to one who has never been a stammerer, but it does not seem so to one who has been a stammerer more or less for over fifty years.

"I have always contended that stammering was due almost entirely to nervousness and lack of confidence in oneself. Where you will find one girl who is so afflicted, you will find a hundred boys. I have never seen but one girl who was afflicted."



IT TELLS US WHAT WE ARE BREATHING.

This gage measures the sootfall and dustfall as accurately as other gages determine the fall of rain and snow.

TESTING THE AIR WE BREATHE

THE PITTSBURGER who resents the time-worn variations of the soft-coal-smoke jibes now has his chance to prove that they are unjustified, or remain forever silent. By a new invention, described in *Nature* (London, December 17), it is at present possible to measure the sootfall of any city as accurately as its rain or snowfall may be measured. Already this soot-gage, tried out in England, has proved what the tourist long suspected, that London, with all its yellow fog, has far purer air than have the North of England factory cities of Birmingham, Manchester, and the like. Not only have Pittsburg and other slandered American cities the opportunity to whiten their sooted reputations, but the manufacturer, too, may now establish accurately the exact proportion of his contribution to the civic soot; for the new device judges the quality as well as the amount of sootfall, and is quite capable of distinguishing between the factory furnace and the kitchen-range. As to the origin of the soot-gage, it appears that at the International Conference on Smoke Abatement held in London in March, 1912, a committee of the Smoke Abatement Societies and of certain municipalities was appointed to study atmospheric pollution in the urban and industrial districts of Great Britain. After numerous meetings during 1912 and 1913, to select a standard method and type of apparatus and also to make arrangements with various local authorities, actual observations were begun in twenty-two different cities and towns in March of last year, using the gage recommended by the committee. Its structure and operation are thus described:

"The principle of the method used is that of collecting in a large funnel of enameled iron, with a catchment area of four square feet, the soot and other impurities that fall by their own weight, or are carried down by the rainfall in one month. These soot- and dust-gages are placed in some central position of the town or district on the ground-level, in open spaces free from wind eddies and from abnormal soot and dust. The collected water and deposit are removed once a month, for measurement and examination by the official city chemist, and the following constituents of the rainfall and solid deposit are recorded: Volume of water collected, total solids, total soluble matter, total insoluble matter, tarry matters, non-tarry carbonaceous matter, sulfates, chlorids, ammonia, and lime."

Sometimes the factory chimney is unjustly blamed for soot that really comes from the kitchen flue. The gage can decide the dispute, owing to the simple fact that the factory fire is hotter and burns up matter that the kitchen fire does not. As we read:

"The relationship between the amount of tarry matter and the total carbonaceous matter enables one to judge how far the domestic chimney is responsible for the sootfall in each locality. Factory furnaces and factory chimneys produce under normal conditions little tarry vapor, for the temperature of the furnaces is sufficiently high to ignite and burn these vapors before they escape into the atmosphere. The greater portion of the tar in town and city smoke comes, therefore, from the coal used for domestic heating and cooking purposes.

"The standard gage . . . consists of a circular open-topped vessel of enameled iron, supported in a heavy galvanized iron frame, and is provided, as shown, with bottles for holding the month's fall of soot- and dust-laden rain-water. On the first or last day of each month the soot and other solid matter deposited on the interior of the vessel are rinsed down with some of the collected water, and a new set of bottles is placed in position to receive the new month's rainfall."

WHY PAINT CRACKS

EVERYTHING is analyzed and classified lately, even the cracks that come in a painted wall. Cracks are cracks to most observers, but we learn from an article on "Painting Defects" in *The Railway Age Gazette* (Chicago), by Chemist G. W. Thompson, of the National Lead Company, that we may have to deal with several varieties, including ordinary cracking, scaling, "checking," and "alligatoring." The last two consist in the development of fine interlacing lines on the surface of a paint. When the lines embrace small areas these are called checks, while a system of large ones is called alligatoring. These phenomena are closely related and are probably due to the same general cause, as thus explained by Mr. Thompson:

"The outer coats of varnish and paint always tend to shrink greatly in volume and to become progressively harder and more coherent, thus producing either of two possible effects. One is the rupturing of this outer coat with consequent alligatoring or checking; the other is that the outer coat becomes thinner without rupturing. Which of these effects occurs depends upon the under coat. If it is soft, the outer coat in oxidizing and shrinking will draw up and slip over it with consequent rupturing. If the under coat is sufficiently hard, the outer coat does not slip over it and simply becomes thinner by shrinkage, and no rupturing occurs. Alligatoring also occurs whenever a paint is applied over another paint that inherently will not dry hard, as in the case of a harder paint applied over an asphaltum or a yellow ocher paint. Very extreme examples of checking or alligatoring occur where a non-volatile mineral oil has been used in an under coat.

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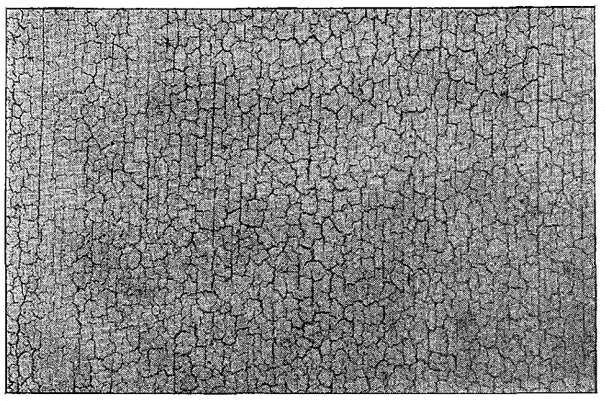
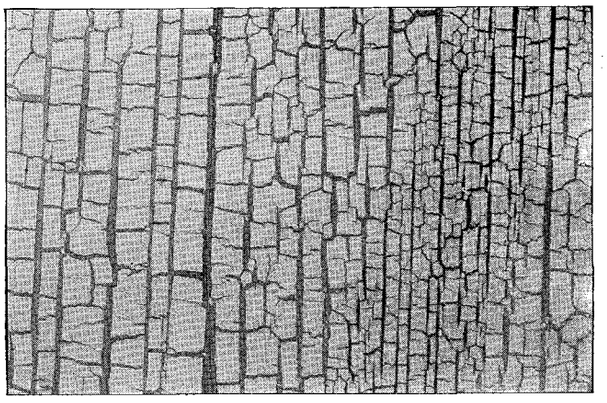


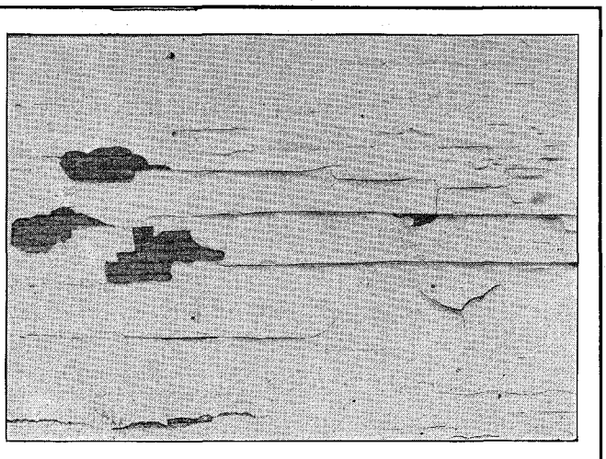


By courtesy of "The Railway Age Gazette," Chicago.

TYPICAL "CHECKING" AND "ALLIGATORING" CAUSED BY DISAGREEMENT WITH PAINT OR WOOD BENEATH.

"In order to avoid checking and alligatoring, it is best to have the under coats as hard as is practicable, much harder than the outer coats. It should not be assumed, however, that in all cases checking is an unmixed evil. In some cases checking may be the lesser of two evils, one of which is necessary. When a paint film has so great a tensile strength that it will not check, trouble is apt to ensue with the expansion and contraction of the foundation on which such a paint film is applied. If the foundation expands or contracts more than the film, the latter is sure to break loose, and the result is scaling. This would be a more serious defect than checking, and the competent painter must use his judgment in some cases to choose between the two.

"It is important to point out that no materials should be used in the foundation coats which will not harden sufficiently or which can not be made to harden by the addition of other materials. Such materials include all asphaltum, tar, or bituminous materials, mineral oils which are not completely volatile, and such resinous products as resin-oil, which harden too slowly to give good results. In all paints a drying-oil is used. The drying-oil should have in a high degree the power of being oxidized into a solid substance. Linseed-oil is the principal material used by painters for this purpose, and the use of substitutes which are liable to be deficient in this respect should be carefully avoided. It is also important that those pigments which retard the drying or hardening of priming coats should not be used in excess. This refers particularly to lampblack and yellow ocher. On the other hand, pigments which assist in the drying and hardening of under coats should be used as far as is practicable.



PAINT CRACKING AND SCALING.

Avoided by using wood that is thoroughly dry and seasoned.

"Altho drying-oils are essential in paint for the prevention of checking and alligatoring, no more drying-oil should be used in the foundation coats than is necessary for the filling in of the pores of the priming coat and the proper binding of the particles of pigment together in the body coat. By so doing, two things are accomplished: one is, that the natural hardness of the coating is increased by the increase in proportion of pigment; and the other is that, less oil being used, it takes less time to bring it to a fit condition for the reception of the other coats. Probably the most important thing to do in the avoidance of checking and alligatoring is to allow as much time as possible between the coats."

In cracking, properly so called, as distinguished from the two formations just discust, there is the formation of hairlike lines on the surface, which an examination shows extend from the surface practically through the paint-layer down to the foundation. The areas included by the cracks are usually relatively large, altho not necessarily so. Cracking and scaling are closely related, that is, in many cases scaling naturally follows cracking. Says Mr. Thompson:

"In case the painted object is wood, the cracks may be at right angles to or parallel with the grain of the wood. Wood is porous, containing at all times more or less free moisture. It has been found experimentally that in the drying out of wood, the greatest contraction takes place at right angles to the grain. The structure of wood is largely fibrous, the fibers running mostly with the grain. Free water or moisture in the wood is probably located between the fibers. This water forces the fibers apart. As the water dries out, the fibers come closer together, producing contraction across the grain. It would appear also that the variation of the amount of water in wood shows very little tendency to affect the length of the fibers, and so produce contraction and expansion parallel with the grain.

"At the same time the paint contracts both across and with the grain. Consequently, if the paint contracts less than the wood, there will be a bulging and cracking of the paint with the grain. The contraction of the paint with the grain will not be compensated by a similar contraction of the wood, and cracks may appear, the lines of the cracking showing across the grain.

"Cracks, as we have referred to them, extend down to the wood. As soon as cracks occur, there is an opportunity for moisture to enter the wood. This moisture, entering by the cracks, travels under the paint film, exerts a pressure against the paint film, the bond between the paint film and the wood is weakened, and scaling results. It seems to the writer that there is a difference between peeling and scaling. Both are due to moisture forcing the paint film away from the wood. Peeling, however, is due to the presence of moisture under an unbroken paint film in the wood or back of the wood, which forces the paint away from the wood. But in the case of scaling the moisture enters through the cracks.

"It is to be noted that, as a rule, cracking and scaling take place most often when the paint film is thick. The thicker the paint film, the greater its tensile strength, therefore it does not conform as readily to the changes in the shape of the wood. One method of prevention is to avoid the accumulation of paint coats upon a surface. If the surface needs repainting, as much of the old paint should be sandpapered off as is necessary, provided, of course, it is too thick, and the new coats of paint applied should be comparatively thin. This refers particularly to paints which are naturally inclined to crack and scale. Cracking and scaling can be avoided to some extent by having the wood thoroughly dry and contracted before painting."

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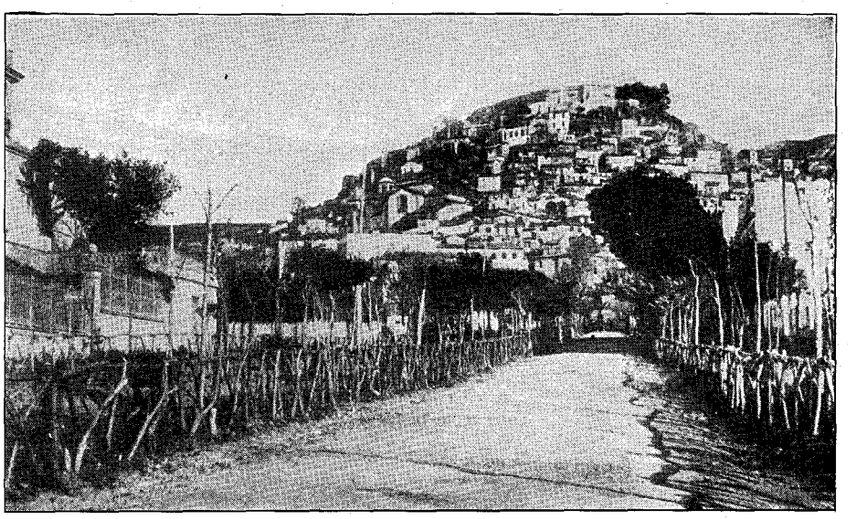
LETTERS - AND - ART

ITALY'S ANCIENT MONUMENTS RACKED BY EARTHQUAKE

AVEZZANO AND SORA, two towns in the mountainous province of Abruzzi visited by the earthquake, are little known to modern travelers, tho the few who have penetrated into these regions bring back tales of the undisturbed enchantments of the Middle Ages. Modern life with its "improvements" has made little impression on the peoples off the main traveled roads. Avezzano is now no more than a heap of tangled brick and mortar, with a terrible death-list of 10,000. Sora mourns its 500 dead; and many others in the parallel of Rome felt the shocks of this most destructive visitation. The beautiful hill-town of Rocca de Papa, which we picture, is typical of many that were shaken; Rome itself, which has always felt secure outside the earthquake zone, saw some of its ancient monuments tottering to a disastrous fall. The inventory taken after calm had followed the shock, says a dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, shows that "the priceless art treasures of Rome have suffered far more than was at first supposed." Fifty damaged palaces and churches are found within her walls, while her beautiful suburban towns of Tivoli and Frascati also suffered. The tale of horrors shows almost a second Belgium wrought by the hand of nature:



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ONE OF ITALY'S BEAUTIFUL HILL-TOWNS THAT SUFFERED.

Rocca de Papa, in a ring of extinct volcanoes in the Alban Mountains, not far from Rome.

"Even the great structure of St. Peter's was not immune, for 150 windows, forty-six of them in the mighty dome, were broken. The image of the Redeemer, 30 feet high, which crowned the terrace-front looking toward the vast Piazza, was split in twain. Furthermore, the giant marble apostle which was hurled from the façade of the basilica of St. John Lateran, killing a worshiper, turned out to be that of Judas Iscariot.

"As reports trickled in to-day from the towns throughout the territorial divisions of Latium and Campania and the Abruzzi mountain regions, it became evident that the proportions of the disaster were far from magnified in the earlier reports. The gravity of the situation grows painfully clearer every hour. *Il Secolo* estimates the victims at 20,000, more than half of whom were killed outright. It is now confirmed that in Avezzano, out of a population of 11,279, there are only 800 survivors, and a majority of these are injured and still buried in the ruins. In the barracks of the city nearly a whole company of the 13th Infantry regiment was killed. Practically the whole town was destroyed.

"From Ajello, in Cosenza province, comes word that about 1,000 victims are entombed there. Sora mourns 500 dead, and a number of smaller towns 200 each, while at Cappadocio forty bodies have been recovered. At Tagliacozzo, where several hundred were injured, the station, railway bridges, and many houses were completely wrecked. The neighboring towns of Bussi and Cucculo are reported to have been razed to the ground. At Sulmona, the birthplace of Ovid, the roof of the fine church of San Domenico collapsed and a number of soldiers were killed in the barracks. Immense damage was done as well at Magliano and Capelle.

"Ten dead and 150 wounded was the report from Siola del Lirimany, with many casualties at Casino, Pescas, and Olida. Ceccano Cathedral, in Roman province, crumbled to the dust, and at Monte Retondo, where the Duke of Aosta has gone to render assistance, the sixteenth-century tower of the town hall, 150 feet in height, crashed down, killing a professor and two students. The domes of the principal churches of Zagarola and Pagliano, in the Alban hills, have collapsed, and a similar fate has overtaken the prefecture at Frosinone. Torre Cajetani and Cittaducale have been practically wiped out.

"Balsorano, midway between the destroyed towns of Sora and Avezzano, shared a similar doom. In Aquila, reports say, not a house is undamaged, while the cathedrals at Subiaco, Atri, and Teramo have suffered severely. The celebrated Benedictine Abbey at Monte Cassino was partly wrecked."

Rome, which has long been regarded as immune from catastrophic shocks, shared in the fate of the country towns to a certain degree:

"The director of the observatory here declared to-day that the earthquake was the most severe that had ever been recorded on his instruments, and when the damage to St. Peter's, the greatest church in Christendom, was inventoried, all were ready to believe the scientist's statement. Besides the broken windows in the massive edifice, a number of deep cracks were made in the masonry of the stairway leading to the huge ball on the top of the dome. Visits to the ball will have to be suspended. Several mosaics inside the basilica have been damaged.

"The collapse of the famous gateway at Ponta del Popolo, designed by Michelangelo, is feared. It was severely wrenched by the shock, and has been shored up to prevent falling. The column of Marcus Aurelius is out of alinement by at least six inches.

"The ancient church of St. Agatha of Gothe, which was founded by the first German invaders of Rome, is in a perilous condition. The walls of the Church of St. Andrea delle Frate have been badly cracked, while the cupola of San Carlo has been forced into a leaning position.

"At the Basilica of St. Paul's, outside the walls of the city, where the great Apostle lies buried, his marble cross was thrown into the road. Splendid mosaics in Apes were rudely split.

"The enormous ornamental balls, each weighing two hundredweight, rolled from the roof of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph, the building being considerably damaged. At the Chamber of Deputies, a skylight was shattered and descended into the building, shattering tables where Cabinet ministers are wont to sit. King Victor Emmanuel, who was busy at the time

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in his study at his suburban villa, at once went to reassure Queen Helena and the royal children, who were greatly perturbed by the earthquake.

"The ancient Claudian aqueduct suffered considerable damage.

"No abnormal activity has been noticed at Vesuvius, but several craters of extinct volcanoes near Pozzuoli and sulfur-wells in the Neapolitan district are showing signs of renewed life."

MISCONCEIVING GERMANY'S NATIONAL SONG

A PARTICULAR POINT of irritation for some sensitive ears that are not pro-German has been the title of the national song, "Deutschland über Alles." We have had months of philological explanation, points out the New York *Evening Post*, but there are still a great many people to whom the phrase does not mean "Germany First of All," but "Germany On Top of All." This paper, on the other hand, calls attention to the fact that the French in many places exhibit the motto, "France d'Abord," and declares that "nothing can seem more appropriate than that a citizen of France, at this hour of crisis, should thus announce his fealty and his trust: 'France First of All.'" The phrase, we are assured, is the exact counterpart of "Deutschland über Alles," yet "it is safe to say that, to four out of every five Americans who believe themselves neutral on the issues of the great war, the French confession of faith is a moving bit of sentiment and the German a cause of irritation." The fault seems to this writer to be partly in the mistranslation from which the German phrase has suffered. And there are more:

"The apologists for Germany have labored to remove an entire vocabulary of misconception. Put aside *Kultur*. They have shown that the incendiary title *Kriegsherr* only means war lord, in the sense that Admiral Fisher is a sea lord. They might have shown that when Bernhardi speaks of Germany and *Weltmacht*, he does not think of Germany as exercising power over

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STATUE OF MARCUS AURELIUS,

Standing before the Capitol, it is one of the ancient bronze remains reported injured by the earthquake shocks.

the entire world, but of Germany as a world-Power along with other world-Powers, which he specifically mentions. Such efforts in translation have not been altogether successful. To-day 'France d'Abord' is a commendable sentiment, and 'Deutschland über Alles' is an offense and a threat. When the French speak of '*la volonté de vaincre*,' they are simply a manly people; but when the Germans speak of the '*Wille zum Sieg*,' they are a dangerous people. When the French say '*Quand même!*' they

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THE HEART OF ROME SHAKEN.

The statue of St. Paul, on the top of the Column of Marcus Aurelius, standing in the Piazza Colonna, was moved from its base by the disturbed alinement and just escaped falling.

are speaking the language of heroism; but when the Germans say '*Durch!*' they are speaking the language of aggression.

"One simple explanation is that prejudice colors language, that the man who believes himself neutral is not neutral at heart, or at least not impartial. But if we look for the source of this prejudice against the German tongue, we find it frequently, not in the fundamental issues which have produced the great war, but in the German language itself. If the average American is suspicious of 'Germany First of All' it is because he recalls other phrases of a minatory nature—the 'mailed fist,' the 'rattling saber,' and the 'shining armor.' The effect of these phrases upon the non-German is not so much the fault of the men who utter them as of the German language itself. The German tongue demands metaphor and hyperbole. The most precise of scientific writers, in describing a species of the lower mammalia or climatic changes in Java, falls naturally into ornate rhetoric. A German ruler or statesman will indulge in a simple formula of patriotic sentiment, and the genius of the German tongue will megaphone it into sounds of terrific portent."

If language dissevers, this observer finds a compensating force in the fact that it also binds. "If prejudice colors language, it is in turn shaped by language." And—

"A great many advocates of the German cause, when they express astonishment at the overwhelming sympathy in this country for the cause of the Allies, overlook this very commonplace argument of a common language which binds the United States to Great Britain. It may be true that British ascendency is more menacing to the interests of the United States than German ascendency can ever be. It is true that Great Britain and America have been twice at war, and several times close to war. Yet it still remains true that America and Great Britain may fight again and again, and yet fail to destroy the bond of sentiment, the feeling almost of oneness, which will subsist as long as the two nations speak the same tongue. It would be hardly worth while to dwell on this exceedingly commonplace argument if it were not for the fact that, amid so much recondite discussion, this very important commonplace has somehow fallen out of sight. There has been emphasis on mother and daughter nations, on Anglo-Saxonism and democracy; but the most potent force for American sympathy with Great Britain is still found in the hackneyed phrase about the language of

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Shakespeare. If Americans and Englishmen think alike in this war it is because they are bound to think in the same words."

One of the German philological expositors in this country was a gentleman named Schuetze, who wrote to the New York *Nation*, saying that the German phrase should be rendered "Germany dear to me above all things." His arguments do not convince Mr. William Archer, however, who admits in the London *Daily News* that it may have had a gentle meaning once, but finds it has taken on a new significance:

"Now nobody doubts that when Hoffmann von Fallersleben, about the middle of last century, set these words to Haydn's

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SORA, RUDELY AWAKENED FROM ITS PEACE.

An Italian hill-town where many lives were lost.

majestic melody, he meant no more than an 'innocent avowal' of patriotism. But the literal rendering of the words is, as Mr. Galsworthy says, 'Germany above everything'; and it is Germany herself who insists on this rendering, and is ruthlessly striving to realize it in act. The one authoritative interpretation of 'Deutschland über Alles' is that on which Treitschke and Bernhardi, the Pan-German League and the Great General Staff, have long been industriously collaborating. They have now published it, under All-Highest sanction, with a magnificent frontispiece entitled 'Deutschland über Belgien.'

"Like all the mournfully reproachful—as opposed to the fire-and-fury-breathing—champions of Germany, Herr Schuetze has omitted to acquaint himself with his country's recent literature. He does not seem to realize that the Germany of Maximilian Harden is not in the least like the Germany of Hoffmann von Fallersleben. If one were to point out to him that General von Bernhardi had declared that Germany must grasp at 'world-Power' in order to carry out 'the great tasks which Providence has assigned to the greatest civilized people known to history,' he would probably ask, like the Berlin theologians, 'Who is von Bernhardi?' But the Kaiser he has certainly heard of; and he ought to know that the Kaiser has said:

"'Our German people will be the granite block on which the good God may complete his work of civilizing the world. Then will be realized the word of the poet who said that the world will one day be cured by the German character.'

"In such utterances as these—and they could be multiplied a hundredfold—is it possible to read 'an innocent avowal of loyalty to country'? Do they not clearly run to the tune of 'Germany over everything'?"

BARRIE'S LITTLE WAR-PLAY

WHEN so conspicuous a dramatic author as Sir J. M. Barrie writes a war-play it gains attention that others miss, whatever its merit. A few weeks ago the New York *Times* received by cable and published in full his little one-act play, "Der Tag." Its editorial page excused this high indulgence in cable tolls on the score of the news value of the piece; and rather intimated that it would assign a somewhat lower value if only the literary or dramatic test were applied. "The fact of the matter is," says *The Times*, "the author has written for an occasion, and his pen, for a wonder, has missed its significance. The piece is lacking in individuality and charm of conviction." London papers, however, which record the effect of the play before an audience, award it higher praise than our own daily. *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) finds it "refreshing to come upon this stately composition" after "the vulgarity and 'cheapness' of so many of the plays dealing with the war hitherto produced in London." It sees an added interest in the fact that the play was produced in a music-hall, and says: "It is honorable to the music-hall public that it should have been received . . . with every sign of deep appreciation and approval." "It forms as lofty and finely impassioned an essay on the war as anything we have read," continues *The Pall Mall Gazette*, "and no man or woman can read it without being illuminated." A somewhat jaunty account of the Barrie play itself appears in the Manchester *Guardian:*

"His idea is to show us a Kaiser torn by the thought that he might have stopt the war, and he works it out in a dream (or was it two dreams?)—a dream broken and confused with agony. The weakness of it is that we do not know where the dream ends and the business begins. There are four characters—the *Emperor* (Mr. Norman McKinnel), the *Spirit of Culture* (Miss Irene Vanbrugh), the *Chancellor*, and the *Officer*. The *Emperor*, who perhaps out of deference to the censor does not in the least resemble the Kaiser, is revealed brooding by the light of 'a penny dip.' To him enter the *Chancellor*, also an ideal being, and the *Officer*, who seems to embody German militarism. They urge him to sign the declaration of war. They are imagined by Mr. Barrie as tempters luring the Kaiser over the brink; but the *Emperor* will not consent to tear up the Belgian scrap of paper, and when the *Chancellor* says, 'I have private ground for fearing that in the greed of a first advantage France will call the treaty but a scrap of paper,' he is made to retort, 'I think your private ground may be your own private newspaper.' Left alone, the *Emperor* indulges in a flight of ambition, carving up the world to make a German holiday, a passage quite in keeping with popular notions of how the Kaiser thinks. It ends: 'Rulers over all! God in the heavens, I upon earth—we two.' This speech sounds like an amplification of one of the Kaiser's telegrams.

"Intoxicated, apparently, with his own verbosity, the *Emperor* decides to sign, but he falls asleep, and in the strange light the *Spirit of Culture*, 'a noble female figure,' appears to him. The *Emperor* argues with her at length, thus:

"*Emperor:* 'I sign so that Germany may be greater still. To spread your banner farther. Thus I make the whole world cultured.'

"*Culture:* 'My banner needs no such spreading. It has ever been your weakness to think I have no other home save here in Germany.'

"*Emperor:* 'If that were true, Germany would care less for you.'

"*Culture:* 'If that is true, I never had a home in Germany. Culture spreads not by way of maiming freedom,' etc.

"Finally she departs, tragically intoning, 'Beware of Belgium.' The *Chancellor* and the *Officer* reappear, and to their dismay the *Emperor* says he will not sign.

"So far it is fairly plain sailing, on the supposition that the *Emperor* has dreamed that he has refused to sign. But the next happening is that he falls asleep a second time, and this time his dream is of the real things—the burning of Reims Cathedral and the roar of cannon. The *Emperor* wakes again, and a second time the *Spirit of Culture* comes, this time to reproach him as the author of the war—*Culture* 'with a wound in her breast.' 'Your way to Him is lighted now by smoldering spires and ashes that were once fair academic groves of mine.

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And you shall seek Him over roads cobbled with moans of innocents.' The play ends thus:

"*Emperor:* 'God can not let my Germany be utterly destroyed.'

"*Culture:* 'If God is with the Allies, Germany will not be destroyed.'

"As she goes she hands the *Emperor* a small black thing. After the curtain descended it was rumored that this was a pistol. The written directions make it clear that the gift of a pistol is 'all she can do for her old friend.'

"The strength of the play is in the way it lights up the tragic conflict in the *Emperor's* mind. But on the stage the pistol does not go off."

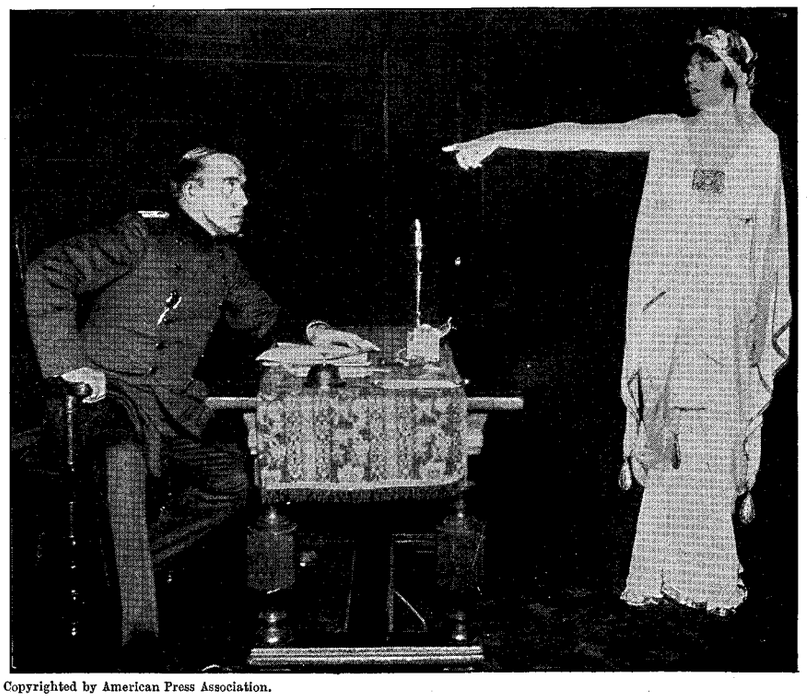
The London *Times* finds itself puzzled "on one vital point":

"Is this *Kaiser*, whom Sir James presents to us, his idea of the German Emperor as he actually was during those eventful days of July and August, when the peace of Europe trembled in the balance, or is it his idealized *Emperor*, his view of how the really great man—the Bonaparte, who is constantly thrown in the *Emperor's* face as the emblem of strength—would have wished to mold the destinies of Europe? We acknowledge that we are unable to answer the question. Possibly the playwright intended that it should remain unanswered, and that those who consider the portrait a fantastic one can comfort themselves with the thought that at any rate the ideal is one to be striven for.

"If Sir James intends us to take his study of the *Emperor* as an accurate one, of an ambitious, but honorable, ruler struggling against an overwhelming destiny of militarism, history must be left to decide whether the view is justified. At any rate, it is not the view of the masses, to whom, presumably, 'Der Tag' is addrest, who prefer to regard the Kaiser as a headstrong monarch dashing impetuously and at any cost to his goal. The dramatist's analysis of the *Emperor* really divides itself into two quite distinct sections. In the first we see him in conference with his *Chancellor* and *Commander-in-Chief*, whose desires, at least, are perfectly manifest. Their demand is for war, whatever may be the cost, and they beg the *Kaiser* to attach his signature to the document which will spell European strife. Flattery, hypocrisy, mendacity are all used in the efforts to obtain his permission for war. The arguments which have now become historic are all brought into play—England's internal strife, the uprising of the East, Poland's willingness to side with Germany. 'These wounds might heal suddenly if German bugles sound,' the *Emperor* reminds his officers, but the war-lust is insatiable. 'You have fashioned us into the sword, and now the sword must speak.' If we are to accept Sir James's theory, the violation of Belgium was none of the *Emperor's* wish. . . . . .

"Tho the intention of 'Der Tag' is not always apparent, and tho its brevity has tended to make for a certain incoherence, there are some things about the little play which make its presentation an extremely interesting event. There are dignity and eloquence in some of the speeches, particularly those of the *Spirit of Culture* in which she practically states the case of the world against Prussian ideals, which show us Sir James Barrie in a most effective light, and they form a striking contrast with the comedy which we have been accustomed to expect. Parts of the dialog might well be quoted as England's argument."

If the exact intention of the play remains obscure, let us hasten to add that the fault is by no means that of the players, adds the *Times* critic. Both Miss Irene Vanbrugh as the *Spirit of Culture* and Mr. Norman McKinnel as the *Emperor*—in no way made up to represent the Kaiser — were at their best, and this writer found it "a real pleasure to hear Sir James Barrie's prose declaimed in the manner that those two players can do."



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THE *EMPEROR* ACCUSED BY THE *SPIRIT OF CULTURE*.

When the *Emperor* exclaims, "God can not let my Germany be utterly destroyed," the *Spirit of Culture* replies, "If God is with the Allies, Germany will not be destroyed." The London *Times* can not make out whether this Emperor is the real or the ideal Wilhelm.

WHAT GERMANY IS READING

JUST as Germany and France have become nations of eager readers, both have found their reading much more curtailed than before the war began. Statistics have not come from France, but the director of the Wolff Agency in Germany is quoted as saying that 1,000 German papers, 120 of them political, have been forced to cease publication owing to the war. With the curtailment of periodicals, those who have the leisure to read have found themselves forced back upon more permanent literature, and the *Berliner Tageblatt* has undertaken to direct the minds of its people into channels of thought suitable for them. This appeals to a writer in the Paris *Journal des Débats* as another example of German "thoroughness," and it thus examines the proffered suggestions:

"Naturally their first counsel is that the history of Germany should be read, especially that of Frederick II., which has so many points of resemblanee with the history of current events. . . . Also, the Germans are reading Goethe. They are right. They should particularly consider at the opening of 'Hermann and Dorothea' the sad and poignant picture of whole populations fleeing before the invader."

Other authors recommended beyond the Rhine, the writer continues, are Bismarck, Luther, and Dante. Foreign novels, moreover, are approved of by the authorities of the *Tageblatt* when they treat of war. Notable on the list are "War and Peace," by Tolstoy, and "The Débâcle," by Zola. Of the latter choice, the writer in the *Journal des Débats* is moved to observe that "it proves how true is the axiom that success is more often a punishment than a compensation." A German philosopher, he goes on to say, urges readers to inform themselves more thoroughly about their enemies. To know the English, they should read "Gulliver's Travels," while to know the French they should read Voltaire. This is good enough advice, says the Paris writer, but he warns the Germans that "if they are to judge of French ideas merely from those of the friend of Frederick II., they must be prepared for some disillusions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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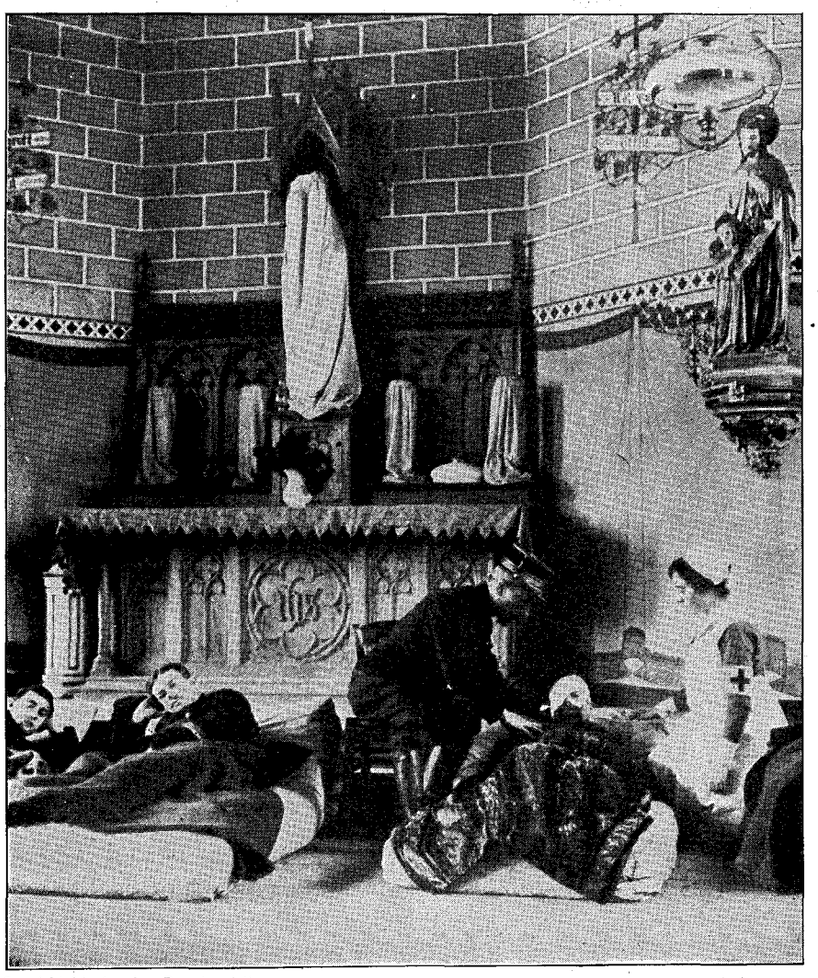
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

GERMAN MISSIONARY OPTIMISM

THAT THE "BLOW to Christian ideals and standards is of far greater consequence" to missionary workers "than the financial difficulties due to the disruption of commerce through the war," is a view held in Germany as well as in this country and England. The great cause of regret, says Mr. M. Schlunk, an inspector of missions in Hamburg, is the fact that "mission fields, designated by the Edinburgh Conference as most important," are rendered a prey to the ravages of war, and that heathen are incited against Christians. "The natives in these heathen lands ought not to see the horrors of a war between the leading evangelical nations of Europe." The most serious uneasiness in missionary circles in Germany, writes Mr. Schlunk in *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York, February), was aroused by the opening of hostilities in the German protectorates.



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WORK OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN IN FITTING SURROUNDINGS.

Ministering to the wounded in a Belgian church.

"Samoa and Togoland, West Africa, were first attacked, then the Japanese attacked Kiaochow, and at last nearly all the German protectorates have been drawn into the fight. This has caused great difficulties to the German missionary societies. First of all, it has compelled the German Governor, because of the small number of defenders, to call also the missionaries capable of military service to take up arms. Notwithstanding their ordination, by these means the North German mission in Togoland was robbed of almost half of its small number of workers, and the messengers of peace fought for life against white and black soldiers. In the same manner the missions of the Berlin, Barmen, and Basle societies in China, Province of Canton, were robbed of a large percentage of their workers, because the Governor needed them for the defense of Kiaochow. The missions in Kamerun, German East Africa, and in the Pacific Islands, from which no news has been received, have doubtless had a similar experience."

Missionary work at home, of course, came to a standstill when mobilization began. Missionary students and teachers went to the front, and missionary festivals were stopt. The effect, says Mr. Schlunk, "was also immediately felt in the missionary income, which for a short time entirely ceased, so that it appeared as if the war would cause the missions the greatest financial difficulties." But happily, "immediately after the first excitement had subsided, following the breaking out of the war, it became evident that there was no present danger of financial damage to German missions." Mr. Schlunk explains:

"We have been put to shame by the way in which the evangelical churches have shown their devotion to mission congregations. In answer to appeals sent out the Boards have received from known and unknown friends large and small gifts. Soldiers at the front have sent remittances from their pay. Letters as well as personal interviews have proved that the religious wave which has caught the whole nation has also reached the missions, and has deepened the devotion to the missionary cause. This explains why some of the German missions have had even higher receipts than last year. If the receipts of other missions have decreased and keep on decreasing during war-time, it must be accepted as inevitable, considering the many gifts for the alleviation of the suffering engendered by the war. . . . There is no fear of lasting financial damage to the German missions."

British control of the seas and the general disturbance of the facilities of exchange have naturally cut off communication with the missionary fields, tho several mission boards "managed to remit the necessary amounts at the beginning of hostilities." Particularly in the British dependencies, German missionaries have reorganized their work so as to carry it on independently with fewer workers. But the British authorities have helped somewhat by "allowing a continuation of our work under certain conditions," and "it has been possible also to maintain a slight connection between the leaders at home and the mission fields by way of neutral countries." And Mr. Schlunk concludes with these hopeful words:

"In view of these facts, which became apparent during the

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first months of the war, the leaders of the German missions have declined to accept help from British as well as from neutral parties. When British friends of the missions offered to help our German missionaries abroad, we begged them to transmit this aid to the French Protestant mission, which is in great straits. Fraternal aid was asked only for the missionaries on the battle-field in case of need; so far as financial aid is concerned, we reserve the right to refund the money advanced. German missions have also willingly received the aid of neutral friends to keep in some touch with the mission fields abroad. . . . . .

"As to the tasks which await us after the war, we can only say that no matter which way the scales are turned, only a Christian nation, ready for any sacrifice to God, will be able to solve the tasks which will confront us after the war. Therefore, our earnest prayer is that God may purify his people in Germany by the hardships and the judgment of the war, and will thus make them holier and more worthy of his service."

THE SOUL OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER

THE MILLION OF MEN whom England is training into an army at her various concentration camps present some difficult religious and moral problems. In districts like Salisbury Plain, the soldiers live in tents and huts; in the majority of cases the men are billeted on towns. "England has not had the moral courage of Russia to veto the consumption of alcohol," says the London correspondent of *The Congregationalist* (Boston), and "drink and immorality have arisen and caused no little anxiety." Lord Kitchener, it is said, has "almost plaintively begged the men in training to abhor liquor, and has urged people not to treat soldiers," but "there has been much intemperance in the training centers." Other testimony comes from high sources:

"The question has been discust in Parliament, and Mr. Asquith has exprest his view that the standard of sobriety in the new army is higher than is usual in armies. This easy assurance is, however, poor comfort for the parents of the young middle-class Englishmen who are assailed by the temptations of camp life. But even Mr. Asquith had to admit that there was a rather high percentage (15 per cent. has been mentioned) of disablements owing to preventable diseases. A very large proportion of the men in Kitchener's army come from middle-class homes. My own observation leads me to the conclusion that the call to arms has met with more response from the leisured, professional, and middle classes than from the working classes. They realize what is at stake, and the working classes of England do not, even yet, grasp the fact that we are fighting for life.

"Perhaps the gravest moral evil arising out of the war is the enormous increase of intemperance among women, and especially among the wives of soldiers. Some of these women now find themselves with more money than they have ever had (for in many cases the separation allowances are greater than the husband's weekly earnings), and their craving for excitement drives them into public houses. To meet this problem, the Government is forbidding publicans to serve women with intoxicating liquors in the mornings. The ordinary hours of public houses have also been curtailed. No liquor is now sold in London, not even in clubs, after ten o'clock at night. The result is marked—so marked that it is highly improbable that the public-house hours in London will ever revert to their former limits, which extended until a half-hour after midnight. It ought to be acknowledged with pride that while there has been an increase of drunkenness of women of the soldiers' wives type, the women of England have arisen to supreme heights of self-sacrifice and service on behalf both of the troops and the impoverished classes. Sir William Robertson Nicoll has said quite truly that after the war the women of England can have whatever they demand—even the vote, if they really want it. Of course, we hear nothing now of the suffragettes. They are not only suspending their campaign, but working with might and main for recruiting and social amelioration."

As an offset to the dark picture presented here, which no doubt facts justify, is the account published in several religious weeklies, among them *Zion's Herald* (Boston), of the evangelistic work among the British soldiers carried on by Charles M. Alexander, the well-known Gospel song-leader. What happened on Salisbury Plain is thus described in *Zion's Herald:*

"The meetings began with the presentation to each soldier of the Pocket Testament League edition of the Gospel of St. John, containing hymns, pictures, and stories. Using the Gospel as a hymn-book, Mr. Alexander led the men in singing appropriate hymns. The men quickly caught up the new choruses, such as 'I am Included' and 'Good-By, God Bless You,' while they rang out lustily the familiar strains of the 'Glory Song' and 'Tell Mother I'll Be There.' Now and then the famous song-leader called upon one of the soloists to sing a hymn, such as 'My Mother's Prayer,' 'Will the Circle Be Unbroken?' Again Mr. Alexander would stop the soldiers in the midst of a hymn and give them a straight talk on the manliness of living a clean, Christian life.

"At the opportune moment the idea of the Pocket Testament League was explained, and the men were told how during the last six years the movement had swept round the world, and hundreds of thousands of all classes from one end of the world to the other had been enrolled in the League by making it the rule of their lives to carry a Testament with them and to read at least one chapter daily. Special Testaments with waterproof covers, weighing only two and one-quarter ounces, published by the Pocket Testament League Headquarters, 47 Paternoster Row, London, were offered to any soldier who wished to join. It was clearly stated, however, that in order to secure the Testament he must first sign a League membership card, and then sign the pledge in the Testament he received.

"The eagerness of the men to make the promise and join the movement was astonishing. At one tent, when those who wished to become members were asked to come forward, the soldiers literally stormed the platform in their eagerness to join. At another tent over 300 soldiers were enrolled in a few minutes. At still another there was not time to give out the Testaments that night, so the men were asked to present their membership cards, and secure the books at the marquee counter the next day. Early the following morning a stream of soldiers asking for Testaments began, and continued until thousands of men had been enrolled in that marquee.

"During the closing days of the meetings conducted by Mr. Alexander thrilling scenes were witnessed as the soldiers were asked not only to join the League, but to yield their lives to God. One night over 1,000 men were crowded into a tent. Over 300 joined the Pocket Testament League, and at the close of the service 192 soldiers, in the presence of their comrades, rang out after the song-leader the words, 'I accept Christ as my Savior, my Lord, and my King.' The editor of a London journal who was present declared it was a sight he had rarely seen equaled."

From Salisbury Plain it is hoped that the revival will spread throughout the British Army and Navy. With the League Testament behind us, says one worker, we have no difficulty in leading souls to Christ. His recital continues:

"An officer came in who was not a Christian man nor had he very much sympathy with Christian work. He said: 'What are you doing here? Extraordinary things are happening in the lines. Men who used to curse and swear, I hear reading and praying. What is it you have got?' We showed him the Testament; he did not take it, but still we had his testimony. One is struck by the fact that non-commissioned officers have been influenced by their men. One came to me and said, 'When I came here the tent was a hell upon earth. Language was so dreadful and behavior so wretched that we could not get to sleep. When some of them came in we got up out of their way. Every one has joined the Pocket Testament League, and now there are hymns and Bible-readings. The attitude of the rank and file has changed.'

"A sergeant came to me and said: 'I'll tell you what has brought me here. I have about the roughest section in our battalion, a tough lot of men. They have had to be carried from the canteens drunk, and have given the non-commissioned officers untold trouble. Now they have all joined the Pocket Testament League, and they came to me this morning and said: "Sergeant, you see what we have done, and isn't it time you did the same?" Well, I couldn't stand that, so before I went to drill I had to come here.' He accepted Christ.

"Some of these men have done a thing that some of us would hesitate about doing. They have gone straight back to their ungodly companions and have besought them to turn from their evil ways and come down and get a Testament and start right; and in tent after tent all the men take it in turns to read a portion every day, and sometimes they sing a hymn."

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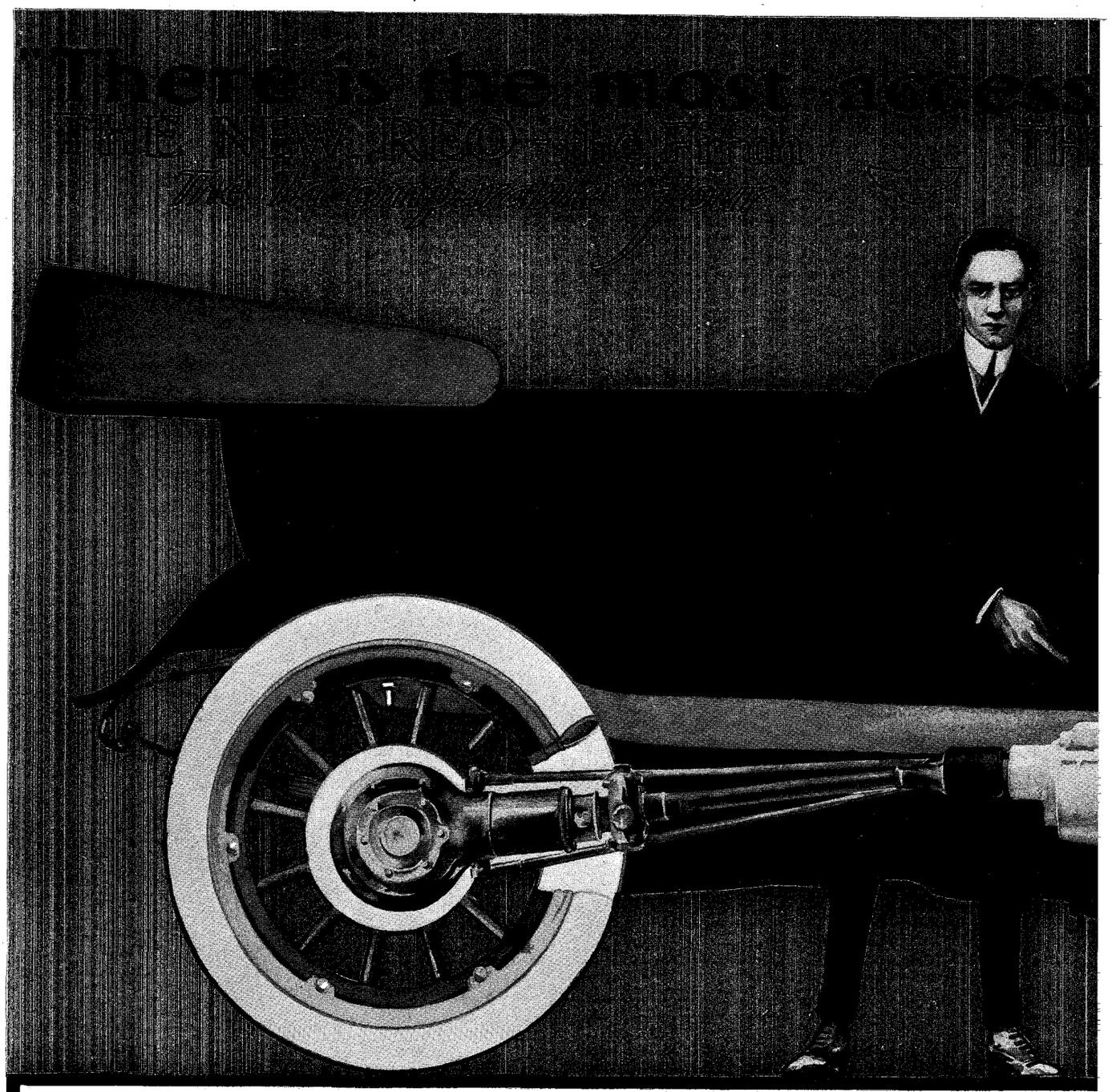

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WE REALIZE that it is a very broad statement—and that there is much room for honest difference of opinion among engineers on this point.

BUT REO ENGINEERS MAINTAIN that in the Three-unit chassis—Motor, transmission and rear axle each a separate unit—we have obtained the highest degree of accessibility.

ANY ADJUSTMENT or repair may be made to any unit without disturbing any other. The value of this, in dollars—not to mention time—to the owner, cannot be over-estimated.

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BUT IT WOULD BE less accessible and therefore more expensive to the user. If you have owned cars, you appreciate that fact. If not, ask your friends who do.

IN ADHERING, AS WE HAVE, so tenaciously, to the 3-unit idea we had in mind the fact that a satisfied user is the best salesman.

NOT EVERY BUYER appreciates this when buying a car—but every Reo owner does sooner or later. So the slight difference in cost—for of course it does cost more—of the 3-unit chassis is more than made up to us in the selling value—when a Reo owner tells a prospective buyer of the low maintenance cost of his car.

A CERTAIN REO DEALER—one who also handles another make of car of much higher price—was recently asked why it was that his repair shop was always full of the high-priced cars while a Reo was so seldom seen there—though he sells so many more Reos.

Prices:

The New Reo the Fifth Touring Car, $1050. Roadster, $1000
Four Pass. Coupe, $1575. The New Reo "Six," $1385

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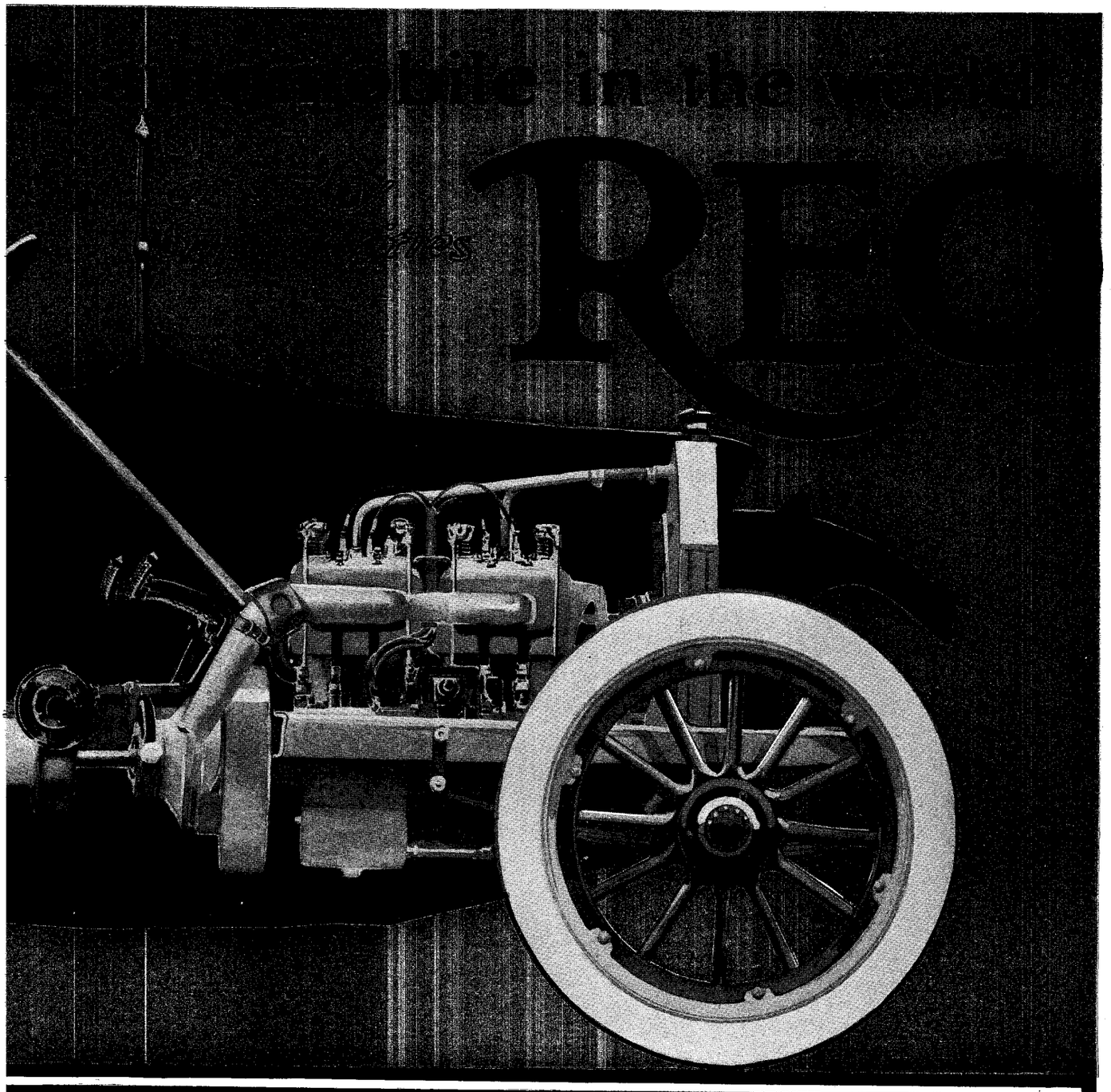

IT ISN'T SUCH A BAD CAR" he replied. "In fact it's a mighty good car as cars go. But it's so inaccessible that, when anything goes wrong, no matter how small, it takes so all-fired long to fix it."

HERE IT ALL IS in a nut-shell. The cost of the adjustment or the necessary repair may be small—but the cost of getting at the part to make the adjustment or the repair be great. "Five dollar repair bill to make a five cent adjustment," as this garage man said.

TUDY THIS FEATURE in Reo cars. The more you consider it the more will you appreciate that in this vital principle of design the Reo engineers have had an eye single to your convenience—your purse.

SK A REO SALESMAN to go over the chassis—either the Four or the Six, for in this essential all Reos are alike—and show you how readily you can get at any part without touching any other.

ALL THE EXPERIENCE—all the ingenuity—all the skill—of the Reo engineers have been concentrated on this one idea for several years—simplifying design always with greater accessibility in view.

AND WE ARE MOST PROUD of the result. Ask any Reo owner—and the longer he has owned his Reo the more enthusiastic will you find him. He will repeat the words that head this ad.

ASK FOR THE BOOK—the Reo catalog de luxe. It tells you in greater detail of this as well as the many other points in which we believe Reo cars are superior. It tells you how and why.

THERE ARE TWO—a catalog of the New Reo the Fifth—"the Incomparable Four"; and another treating of the Sensational New Reo Six—the "Six of Sixty Superiorities." We'll be pleased to send you either, or both.

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The New Reo "Six" - - - $1825. Coupe - $2070

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When mother cut our hair and then followed it with a good shampoo! How she tucked the towel up! How she lathered in—with Packer's!

Packer's Tar Soap is "pure as the pines." Its balanced, blended, soothing elements, its rich, piney lather softens the scalp—just as it used to do. It cleanses thoroughly; it brings the same quickened life to your glands, just as it did—forty long years ago.

And still today—keeping on its cleansing, stimulating way, it is content to be the first assistant of good Dr. Nature—the greatest hair restorer of them all!

Packer's Tar Soap

(Pure as the Pines)

Send 10c for sample of Packer's Tar Soap. State whether Cake or Liquid. Send also for Free Manual: "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment." It will prove valuable.

THE PACKER MFG. CO.
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CURRENT POETRY

TO those who are tired of poets who sing only of young love and hope in lines that throb with ecstatic optimism, Thomas Hardy's poems are most welcome. For he writes, in his verse more than in his prose, of disillusion, shame, and grief. "Satires of Circumstance" (The Macmillan Company) is not cheerful reading, but the rimed narratives and descriptions are more realistic than any other verse since Browning's; they are exquisite in technique, and some of them are grimly but definitely humorous.

The following poem is real as well as realistic. No reader can doubt its genuineness, and its phrasing shows extraordinary dexterity.

WESSEX HEIGHTS

(1896)

BY THOMAS HARDY

There are *some heights in* Wessex, *shaped as if* by a kindly hand
For thinking, dreaming, dying on, and at crises when I stand,
Say, on Ingpen Beacon eastward, or on Wylls-Neck westwardly,
I seem where I was before my birth, and after death may be.

In the lowlands I have no comrade, not even the lone man's friend—
Her who suffereth long and is kind; accepts what he is too weak to mend:
Down there they are dubious and askance; there nobody thinks as I,
But mind-chains do not clank where one's next neighbor is the sky.

In the towns I am tracked by fantoms having weird detective ways—
Shadows of beings who fellowed with myself of earlier days:
They hang about at places, and they say harsh, heavy things—
Men with a frigid sneer, and women with tart disparagings.

Down there I seem to be false to myself, my simple self that was,
And is not now, and I see him watching, wondering what crass cause
Can have merged him into such a strange continuator as this,
Who yet has something in common with himself, my chrysalis.

I can not go to the great gray plain; there's a figure against the moon,
Nobody sees it but I, and it makes my breast beat out of tune;
I can not go to the tall-spired town, being barred by the forms now passed
For everybody but me, in whose long vision they stand there fast.

There's a ghost at Yell'ham Bottom chiding loud at the fall of the night,
There's a ghost in Froom-Side Vale, thin-lipped and vague, in a shroud of white,
There is one in the railway-train whenever I do not want it near,
I see its profile against the pane, saying what I would not hear.

As for one rare fair woman, I am now but a thought of hers,
I enter her mind and another thought succeeds me that she prefers;
Yet my love for her in its fulness she herself even did not know;
Well, time cures hearts of tenderness, and now I can let her go.

So I am found on Ingpen Beacon, or on Wylls-Neck to the west,
Or else on homely Bulbarrow, or little Pilsdon Crest,
Where men have never cared to haunt, nor women have walked with me,
And ghosts then keep their distance; and I know some liberty.

The poems bearing recent dates are less pessimistic than those of fifteen or twenty years ago. In this, for instance (a poem of which Walter Savage Landor would not have been ashamed), Mr. Hardy acknowledges the existence of true love—a surprizing concession.

A POET

BY THOMAS HARDY

Attentive eyes, fantastic heed,
Assessing minds, he does not need,
Nor urgent writs to sup or dine,
Nor pledges in the roseate wine.

For loud acclaim he does not care
By the august or rich or fair,
Nor for smart pilgrims from afar,
Curious on where his hauntings are.

But soon or later, when you hear
That he has doffed this wrinkled gear,
Some evening, at the first star-ray,
Come to his graveside, pause and say:

"Whatever the message his to tell,
Two thoughtful women loved him well."
Stand and say that amid the dim:
It will be praise enough for him.

July, 1914.

There are occasional echoes of Swinburne and of Browning in Mr. Rhys Carpenter's "The Sun-Thief, and Other Poems" (Oxford University Press), but there is much that is strikingly original. Mr. Carpenter's delight in the legends and histories of vanished civilizations may offend those critics who believe that a poet should concern himself only with to-day and to-morrow, but to read his work carefully is to find that he is no narrow classicist but a poet whose theme is the undying soul of man, which does not change with the centuries. His life, it may be supposed, has been that of a student, therefore Eurydice, Athens, Salamis, Prometheus (to take a few names at random) are significant symbols, indeed, actualities, not mere words out of books. And much of this feeling of actuality he conveys to the reader. For instance, he writes of Thermopylæ lines as forceful and vivid as any poet has written about Liége. A feature of this poem deserving special notice is the effective use of sonorous proper names.

A SONG OF THERMOPYLÆ

(Herodotus)

BY RHYS CARPENTER

In olden days when there were other gods,
When men renewed
Their heritage of beauty, and, imbued
With love of freedom, broke the Persian rods
Of conquest and of servitude,
Came myriad forces of the sun
From farthest land
Of Parthia and of Samarcand
And where the eastern rivers run
Unto a northern strand.

From Susa, east of ancient Babylon,
King Xerxes came
To Sardis, risen from devouring flame,
And through the windy plain of Troy passed on
In pride that augured not its shame,
Medes, Cissians, and Hyrcanians
In mail-wrought coats,
And Caspians with skins of goats,
Sarangians, Colchians, Lycians,
Phenicians, Carians, Cypriotes,
These came; Assyrians with brazen helm,
And Thracians thin,
And Ethiopians clad in leopard-skin,
Sacæ, and Bactrians, to overwhelm
The battle-riot and the din:
These gathered from the utmost land,
From hill and font,
While Xerxes, raised in regal wont,
From lofty throne beheld the band
Crossing the Thracian Hellespont.

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Through wilds of Thrace, o'er hills of Macedon,
The march went by,
And in its wake all rivers were made dry,
All harvest-fields were reaped and trodden on;
Behind them swept the hunger-cry.
Then southward wheeled the Persian horde
Through Thessaly,
Where no man stayed their savagery
Of pressing feet and wanton sword,
Until they reached Thermopylæ.

Four days the great Barbarian host lay spread
Within the plain,
Four days the Grecian army dared remain
And of the motley Persian had no dread,
For he attacked its strength in vain;
Till treachery revealed the road
O'er mountain height,
And all the Grecian bands took flight,
Save that Leonidas abode
To check the twofold Persian might,
And with him Spartan, Theban, Thespian,
Stood firm his ground
While with fierce onrush and far clamorous sound
The Persian flood broke on them and each man
Saw only hostile mail around,
When from the bowmen hindermost
The shaft-heads spun,
And, while the bitter work was done,
The arrows of the Persian host
Stood as a cloud against the sun.

Stout hearts for war the smiting Spartans had;
All undismayed
They fought and jested and were unafraid,
Like that Dienekes who was right glad
To fight within the Persian shade.
Leonidas the Brave was slain,
And man by man
The life-blood of the Grecians ran
Till but a handful might remain
To hold the battle for a span.

Behind, before, the ranks around them drawn
Prest hard and slew,
And now upon a hillock stood a few
To battle bravely, and now these were gone,
And now the biting shafts went through.
Thermopylæ, Thermopylæ,
The Medes have won,
And now the fearful fight is done;
The king moves onward to the sea,
The arrows cease against the sun.

O Persian Xerxes, this is not the end;
Thine eyes shall see
At Salamis a Grecian victory,
Thy cheek shall pale, thy trembling hand shall rend
The garment of thine empery;
Thy ships shall scatter to the wind,
The deep shall drink
Thy thousands, at the gray sea's brink
Thou shalt behold thy legions thinned
And all thy golden visions sink.

Mr. Carpenter's Muse is not always classical and descriptive. His lyric poetry is (as these lovely stanzas show) thoughtful as well as beautiful.

EARTH: THE PASSING OF A DANCER

By Rhys Carpenter

She is made of mist and silver, and her clinging
dress is bound
With the planets for her girdle and the stars to
deck her round;
And she dances, dances, dances, with her softly
gliding feet
Round and round her golden lover, and their
burning glances meet.

She hath deeds of men for raiment, and within her
hair she places
Shining souls of high adventure and the beauty of
young faces;
And she dances, dances, dances, with her softly
gliding feet
Down and down eternal paths where past and
future meet.

. . . . . .

She hath gone; the silence echoes, where but now
her music thrilled,
And the floor of heaven darkens, and the sound of
feet is stilled.

Dish No. 5

Some Folks Revel in Puffed Grains

One mother says: "My little boy comes back every morning for his fourth and fifth dish of Puffed Wheat."

Let him have them. Never was grain food made so digestible. Puffing makes all the food atoms available. If every grain food could be steam exploded it would make a twice-better food.

A Million Dishes Daily
But How Few Folks Get Them

Lovers of Puffed Grains now consume a million dishes daily. But the wonder is how few homes get them, as revealed by our statistics.

Homes that know them serve them in abundance. Children revel in them. They serve them in the morning with sugar and cream, at night in bowls of milk. And several dishes often. But the pity is that nine children in ten never get these dainties at all.

That's why we tell you this story here, and repeat it month after month. Puffed Wheat and Puffed Rice are delicious. They are more than that—their delights are compelling.

They are crisp and porous, bubble-like and flaky. The taste is like toasted nuts. If we knew how to tell you half their goodness you would serve them tomorrow morning.

Puffed Wheat, 10c
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CORN PUFFS 15¢

We ask you to try them. If you know one of them, try the rest. Each has a different flavor.

Day after day, year after year, they'll bring healthful delights to your table. Your girls will use them in candy making. Your boys will fill their pockets with them when they go to play.

When you once discover the joys of Puffed Grains, you will never let your folks miss them.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(757)

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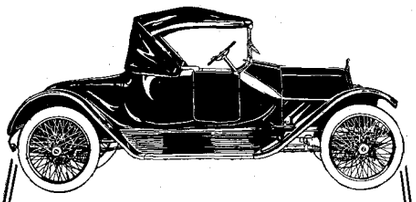

Don't Overlook America's Newest Roadster at the Chicago Show

Last year's triumph of the big, beautiful LEWIS six-passenger touring car was duplicated at the New York show this season by the new LEWIS VI, America's newest roadster, designed with a novel, convenient and efficient disappearing one-man top. The

LEWIS "VI"
Monarch of the Sixes

is the one car in America possessing this novel feature. It is stunning in appearance and when the top is up the beauty of the true, streamline body is greatly accentuated, making the whole car in every way worthy to stand beside other cars offered at double the price.

SPECIFICATIONS

Doors, 22 inches wide—deep, luxurious upholstering—six comfortable seats—weight, 3250 pounds. Silk mohair, one-man disappearing top. Nickel trimmings. Tank in rear easily accessible. Underslung rear springs 56 inches long. Full floating rear axle. Long stroke six-cylinder *monobloc motor* (3½ x 6). Vacuum gasoline feed with auxiliary supply—14 to 16 miles on one gallon of gasoline. Wheel base 135 inches, short turning radius—speed without shift, 2 to 60 miles per hour. Demountable rims (one extra). Road clearance, 11 inches.

Top disappears in boot around seat—extra wheel carried in deck—roomy storage space back of seat.

Price $1600—looks like a $3000 car and rides like one.

With Wire Wheels $100.00 extra

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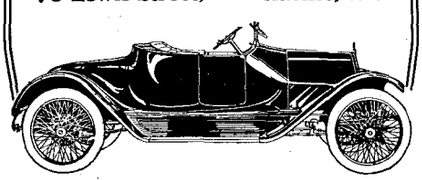

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

HUMANIZING SING SING

"I DO not expect that the present wave of righteousness at the prison will last forever," said Thomas Mott Osborne recently in an address to Yonkers (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. members. "I expect there will be a break some time, but just now the men are giving me a square deal and I am treating them with common sense." The experiment in progress at Sing Sing prison made by its newly appointed Warden has aroused interest throughout the country, and not alone in prison circles. Mr. Osborne, his critics aver, is only following out an idea originated by William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic, and one New York State paper accuses him of stealing "Daddy" George's thunder, but none the less credit, others stoutly claim, should go to one courageous enough and capable to put the idea into actual practise. Mr. Osborne himself states this notion of imprisonment concisely in his remark: "I do not believe that a prison was meant for a place of punishment or legal revenge," and again in his remark that he wished no prisoner to leave Sing Sing with a grudge against the institution. To him a convict is a human being who has not had the same opportunities to be good that Thomas Mott Osborne and others of us have had. Perhaps he won't be good anyway; still, it is worth while giving him the benefit of the doubt. A little opportunity to become a fair, square, firm-lipped, honest-eyed man will not hurt him or the community, even if he turns it down. The other day the news columns of the New York papers had a story of a negro who committed a crime that he might be sent to Sing Sing, where there was some joy in life and where one might earn a comfortable living. Mr. Osborne's remarks on this item are not chronicled, but we are led to believe, from his other statements, that he would not be unduly alarmed because one man so greatly wanted and needed the opportunities of Sing Sing, as it now is, that he was willing to commit a crime to get there. We have this word-picture of the new prison and its new Warden from a writer in the New York *Sun:*

No prison has a merry atmosphere, but Sing Sing on a rainy night is surely the nearest of all world-prisons to the mind-picture of the valley of the shadow. Yet Thomas Mott Osborne, who doesn't need the job and who doesn't have to get within a thousand miles of this pile of penal dreariness, likes it, lives in it, and, in fact, revels in it as the scene of his conscious approved life-work. He says his friends have called him crazy for mingling with a mess of degraded rascality so foreign to the average man of his wealth, education, and social standing. But he is past being bothered by such criticisms.

Eyes keen and fixt of purpose gazed into mine as the new Warden listened, answered, and listened again. An earnest, strong face is his, with features mobilely expressive that gladden and sadden alternately in quick shifts, as the hope barometer for penalized humanity rises and falls in the turns of conversation. And Warden Osborne doesn't look unlike a convict—neither do you nor I. This is his own opinion, for he says there is no criminal type; that Lombroso's deductions and measurements have been knocked sky-high; and that he knows a murderer in a State institution now who is as intellectual-looking an old gentleman as you'd meet out of prison, kind, considerate, thoughtful, and very broad-minded and charitable in his views of the failings of others while condemnatory of his own shortcomings.

This view of life's fundamentals is apt to make you gasp, but as you talk on with this most original of all wardens you will likely run short of gasps and find your amazement too frequent or too monotonous for expression.

Mr. Osborne has almost made a religion out of his theories of penal servitude. At any rate, he is convinced that religion is pretty closely tied up with prison-reform, and that the "first great commandment" is the one momentous omission from all the old systems. In his own words:

To improve the condition of a convict is the very foundation of a religion. I told a rabbi the other day that we of differing religions ought to get together on the points on which we agree, rather than to dispute over the points on which we do not agree. Not every man who has the label religious on him will help a convict as he should. On the other hand, any man who will help a convict has religion in him.

I have long been convinced that there is no criminal type, outside of a prison. Within these walls are so many offenders against society's rules that because of mere numbers you might say here is a criminal type. And yet a statement made by an intelligent ex-convict to me expresses it in a nutshell. Men are worse after they leave a prison than when they enter. This, because of the debasing effect of the prison system.

One man told me that his criminal career began when he was a baby. He had been turned over to an orphan asylum. Institutionalism is the bane of body, brain, and spirit.

There is no such thing as a criminal born. There are tendencies, to be sure. These tendencies may be developed in a criminal atmosphere. A weak child of a weak father and mother may go wrong more easily than the strong child, but put even the weak child in the proper environment and there is no necessity for a criminal, nothing that would justify you in saying here is a criminal type, a human being who will be a criminal, no matter what you do. Why, the dearest friend I have is an ex-gunman!

While the reforms instituted by the new Warden have been varied, two definite ideas cover most of the work done. One is an effort to make Sing Sing self-governed and self-governing, and the other is to institute a system of self-support within the prison which will be a model to the man when he emerges again into the outer world, where, perhaps, he never had the chance to

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The PENALTY OF LEADERSHIP

IN every field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity. ¶Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work. ¶In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. ¶The reward is widespread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction. ¶When a man's work becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. ¶If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severely alone—if he achieve a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a wagging. ¶Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting. ¶Whatsoever you write, or paint, or play, or sing, or build, no one will strive to surpass or to slander you, unless your work be stamped with the seal of genius. ¶Long, long, after a great work, or a good work, has been done, those who are disappointed or envious continue to cry out that it can not be done. ¶Spiteful little voices in the domain of art were raised against our own Whistler as a mountebank, long after the big world had acclaimed him its greatest artistic genius. ¶Multitudes flocked to Bayreuth to worship at the musical shrine of Wagner, while the little group of those whom he had dethroned and displaced, argued angrily that he was no musician at all. ¶The little world continued to protest that Fulton could never build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat steam by. ¶The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership. ¶Failing to equal or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy—but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant. ¶There is nothing new in this. ¶It is as old as the world and as old as the human passions—envy, fear, greed, ambition, and the desire to surpass. ¶And it all avails nothing. ¶If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader. ¶Master-poet, master-painter, master-workman, each in his turn is assailed, and each holds his laurels through the ages. ¶That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. ¶That which deserves to live—lives.

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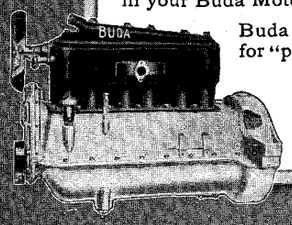

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learn the self-respect that comes of honest comforts honorably earned. He will learn, as far as his capacity for good permits, how to control himself, how to support himself, and, in learning these, his responsibility to the community. Contrast him then with the shifty, slinking, crafty wretch who emerges from the old-fashioned "pen." Some one has said that, should the new Warden's ideas come to full fruition, we would see employers all over the country fighting for the chance to employ discharged convicts, graduates of the Osborne Course in Citizen-Building. Amusing as the notion is, we are tempted, after listening to Mr. Osborne's point of view, to ask, "Why not?" Of prisoners' self-support, he says:

I believe prisoners should be paid full wages and be made to pay for all they receive—food, lodging, clothes, etc. A genuine system of self-support is the only solid preparation for honest life outside the prison walls.

If I find that I have the power and the right to establish a prison bank in Sing Sing I shall do so. I think I may have the authority to bring about this and a number of other minor innovations I contemplate. I am thinking it over seriously. I shall certainly do everything I plan if I possess the power to do so.

Prison labor at present is nothing more or less than slave-labor. Centuries of that sort of labor proved its curse. Few people learn to love work by being forced to it. You are grating against all the grooves of human nature when you compel this sort of toil.

I would establish a system of token-money, such as was tried out satisfactorily in the Junior Republic. It is not at all chimerical to propose and is too practical to be pooh-poohed. I would establish a system of graded food and graded sleeping-accommodations. A fair return for a day's labor would be fixt. You see the idea?

The prisoner working receives his token-wages at the end of the day or the week. He can do as he pleases with this sum of money, for that is exactly what the token will represent. If he wishes to eat at the first-grade table he will pay for it. If he wishes to be economical and save, he may elect to eat at the second- or the third-grade table. It will be arranged that even at the third or cheapest table the food will be substantial and sufficient to the degree that it would be out of prison at the best place obtainable for the money.

The same way with sleeping-accommodations. It is thought there that the dormitory is better than the cell. Very well; if an inmate wishes to give up more of his money for a better place to sleep, let him have that privilege, the same as in the outside world. We will not make the lower-priced sleeping-place so uninviting that a prisoner will feel himself forced to spend his money for the better quarters. The cheapest spot to lie down will be as good as circumstances will permit.

A sample routine day will be as follows: A prisoner at the end of the day is handed his token-money. With it he can buy food or bed, according to the grades provided in the prison. What he has left over he can save.

He might keep these savings in his cell, but they might be stolen. Stolen? Surely, and for that reason I am confident that within two weeks after the prison token-

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money system goes into effect the prisoners themselves will be clamoring for a prison savings-bank. You can see what an immense boost to habits of thrift such a bank will be.

There deposits may be regularly made. The bank will be run the same as other institutions of the outside world. The prisoner will see what he earns and where it goes. He can be economical or extravagant, according to his tastes and his token-pocketbook.

Accumulated savings? Legislation will be required to perfect the transformation of the token-money into *bona-fide* money on the convict's leaving the prison. The convict earns money for the State by his labor while in prison. The State should not wish to make money off a man who is in so deplorable a condition.

Let the convict's day's labor be fairly rated. Make him pay for his bed and board out of it while he is sequestered from his fellow men. Let the balance be his, for the State has received a return for his labor. When his term is ended, let him have the balance he has saved. But let him be the sole disposer of the wages he earns.

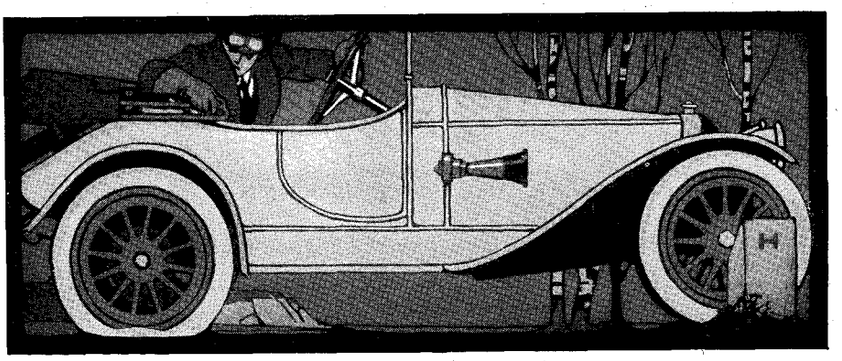
Treat the situation within the prison the same as in the world without. If he doesn't work, he won't receive the token-money. It will be his own fault if he doesn't. The example of men who do work and who do save will be there for him. The incentive to thrift to the end that something will be accumulated for him when he is released will be a strong one. I have unlimited faith in the State prison token-money scheme and the State prison savings-bank.

Another metropolitan news-writer, of *The Evening Sun*, has seen something of the working out of the self-governing branch of Osborne's prison system. During a portion of a day's visit at Ossining the writer was witness at "Warden's Call" and at a meeting of the governors of the Golden Rule Brotherhood, the inmates' self-governing society. The "Call" is not a new institution, but it is used by Warden Osborne in a new way, we are told. It is the one chance in the week for the convict to lay his personal grievances personally before the Warden, free from any interference by minor officials. Under the jurisdiction of the new Warden the "Call" becomes an efficient instrument of untangling, calmly, good-humoredly, and with unfailing justice, the complex obstacles to good order and to the welfare of the inmates. The writer describes the weekly scene:

Sitting behind the long, narrow table, Mr. Osborne faces the door beyond which is a great crowd of gray-suited petitioners. His stenographer is at the right making notes of the Warden's disposal of the cases. On the left, this Monday morning, was a newspaper man.

The first one in is a negro who doesn't want to be transferred with the draft from Sing Sing to Auburn. He wants to stay and do the rest of his bit—six years more—in Sing Sing under the new régime. But nothing can be promised, as the list for transfer is made up by the Superintendent of Prisons.

The next man wants to be transferred from work in the mess-hall. His feet are always wet and he has only one pair of



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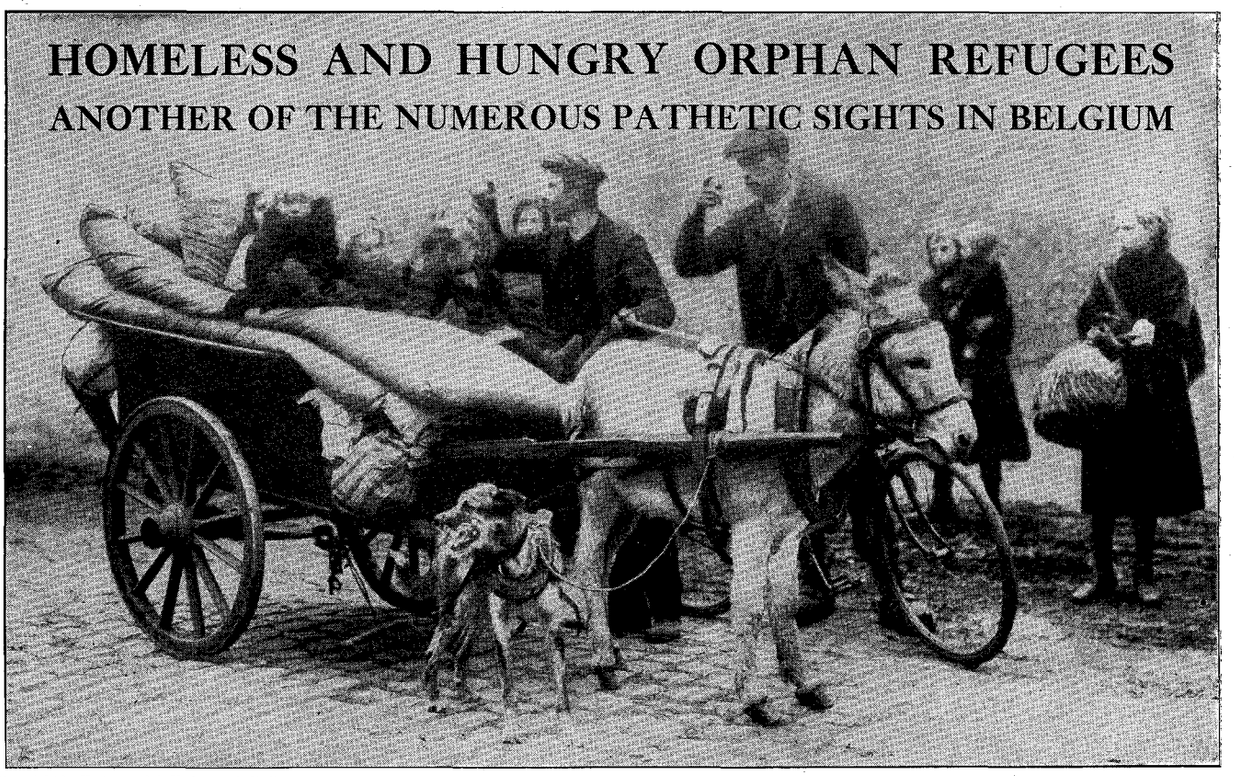

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"AT GRIPS WITH FAMINE"

ENTIRE AGREEMENT marks the reports of accredited correspondents who have described in various periodicals the horrible conditions in Belgium, and the desperate needs there so cumulative. THE DIGEST has heretofore quoted from several of these, and notably from Mr. Irvin S. Cobb. In *The Saturday Evening Post* for January 9, Mr. Cobb had another striking article, entitled "Europe's Rag Doll," one paragraph of which sums up the Belgian situation in these graphic sentences:

"To ourselves we shall be saying, many of us: 'We have done enough for the poor, whom we have with us always.' But not always do we have with us a land famous for its fecundity that is now at grips with famine; a land that once was light-hearted, but where now you never hear any one sing any more or any one laugh aloud; a land that is half a waste and half a captive province; a land that can not find bread to feed its hungry mouths, yet is called on to pay a tribute heavy enough to bankrupt it even in normal times; a land whose best manhood is dead on the battle-ground or rusting in military prisons; whose women and children by the countless thousands are either homeless wanderers thrust forth on the bounty of strangers in strange places, or else are helpless, hungry paupers sitting with idle hands in their desolated homes—and that land is Belgium."

A cablegram to the New York *Times* on January 7 reported a description by Mr. Frederick Palmer, the well-known American writer, of Belgium, as then left by him. "Belgium," he said, "is a house with sealed doors where a family of 7,000,000 sits in silence around a cheerless hearth thinking of nothing but the war and feeling nothing but the war. America opened the window with her neutral hand and slipt a loaf of bread into the larder. War in the trenches is cheerful beside Belgium. In Belgium a bread-line with a background of the ruins of Louvain is only one of hundreds of haunting pictures.

"There is something in the very atmosphere of Belgium which is ghostly and which speaks of the repression of a civilized people under military restraint and unable to move from one town to another. The people are praying for a day of deliverance. Two-thirds of the population is idle. They can get no work; they can only keep on thinking and go each day for rations to keep their bodies alive with the bread Americans have given. There is no doubt that the Belgians are getting the food intended for them. Not a mouthful is going to the Germans. German officialdom leans over backward in its desire to play straight. Such are the orders from Berlin, where it is known that if the Germans take any of the American food the relief work will cease instantly and the whole world will be told the reason. If the relief should cease there would be riots. The people would throw themselves on the German bayonets, and there would be scenes in Belgium whose horrors would make the other horrors of this war insignificant."

About the same date of Mr. Palmer's report, Mr. Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Commission, issued a statement in which he said: "An appalling situation has been presented to the Commission with regard to the French peasantry in the Valley of the Meuse, just south of the Belgian frontier, where there are 10,000 persons absolutely without food. Our investigations showed that a large number of deaths already had occurred there from starvation. Despite the shortness of the rations in Belgium, our Belgian colleagues agreed that we must share the last crust with these people. We therefore sent them food out of our limited Belgian stores."

How limited these stores are Mr. Hoover made plain. The conclusion of Mr. Hoover's report was in these words: "Despite the volume of food which has been placed at our disposal we can provision only until February 15. Great as has been the generosity of the American people, it is well to bear in mind that if we fail after that date the world will be faced by the greatest tragedy it has yet witnessed in the possible extinction of an entire nation. Strenuous as the efforts that we, our countrymen and countrywomen, have made, they can not for one moment be relaxed if this gigantic catastrophe is to be prevented."

IMMEDIATE COOPERATION IMPERATIVE

THE RISE IN FLOUR and other foodstuffs can but magnify Belgium's bitter need and make more urgent the appeal to American humanity. It should also inspire DIGEST Readers to immediate further effort, because every day's delay in forwarding contributions must mean the necessity for more money to do as much good. THE DIGEST's publishers were fortunate in obtaining the first shipment of 12,500 barrels; they will do their best for the Belgians, whatever market conditions prevail later; but they urge their patrons to do all that can be done, NOW AND SOON, in order that the largest possible benefits may be assured from this BELGIUM FLOUR FUND. Each friend who has contributed is requested to go out and ask the assistance of others. All who have been delaying remittance are reminded that every dollar given now may be better than much more a month hence. Latest advices told us that beyond February 15, until which time funds in sight might meagerly provide, gaunt famine waits for millions unless America shall continue and increase her liberality.

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Large numbers of DIGEST Readers have individually responded in generous amounts. Cooperative giving has also been widespread, and seems easy in even a small community. From the Preston Hollow Sunday-school came a check for $89.00; and Preston Hollow is but a hamlet in Albany County, N. Y., no better able to help the hungry Belgians than thousands of rural settlements like it. Why should not this fine example have swift imitation and far more widely than up to this date?

Schools of several kinds have been generously liberal; and there is yet ample occasion for like liberality on the part of others. One small High School in a California town which had already contributed over $300.00 to Belgium's destitute sent $10.00, from its eighty students, and said, "We hope to do more later." "We are glad to do this little from our small community," wrote a lady in Alberta, B. C., enclosing $20.00. From a Sunday-school in San Angelo, Texas, came $50.00, with a statement saying: "Our school had a Christmas-tree decorated by their unselfish gifts. They were a happy set, in giving to a great need."

Other forms of cooperative giving have demonstrated their humane spirit. From Tulsa, Okla., came $100.00, "collected largely through the efforts of the D. A. R., in Tulsa." The W. C. T. U. of Enosburg Falls, Vt., sent $37.00, "praying for a lasting peace." Employees in the Philadelphia office of the Fidelity & Casualty Company sent $20.00, and the Assistant Manager wrote: "I think many sums like this could be collected in small amounts from the employees of large offices, if it was gone about in some systematic manner. There are many who will give ten cents, a quarter, or a dollar, if it is personally solicited, who do not feel that they can give a sufficient amount to send it in to a regular agency."

"Your article in last issue is a thriller. You will hear from me again." So wrote a subscriber in one of "The Oranges," N. J., contributing a barrel.

"I shall hope to send you a contribution each month toward this worthy work," wrote the Supreme Court Secretary-Reporter at San Juan, Porto Rico, sending $5.

The superintendent of a mine in Oregon forwarded $161.00—contributions by the employees of his company, a number of whom, he said, "have contributed monthly sums. We shall therefore send you further contributions," was his assurance.

Some revelations of family unselfishness are inspiring. From a mother in Newton Center, Mass., came $10.00, because the "wee six-year-old girlie wanted to give of her 5 cents a week earnings"; her brother emulated her; "the heart of an orphan boy" in the household was "full of pity"; the home heart stirred to their desire, and what they gave had growth and made the amount remitted. In a home of Greensburg, Pa., the five-year-old boy, his parents, and the grandfather, gave each a barrel, "together with their prayers and kindred wishes for all the little girls and boys and mamas and papas of brave little Belgium."

"The little tots brought their pennies, which some of them had saved for Christmas, while those older put their nickels, dimes, and quarters into the collection," wrote Superintendent Pickard, of the Cokato (Minn.) Associated Schools, and the amount was $62.26.

From the Superintendent of Fordyce (Ark.) Public Schools came $19, with a statement saying: "My Senior Class became interested in the cause through THE DIGEST being used as a text-book once a week in our English Course, and presented the matter to the rest of the school."

The Congregational Sunday-school of Groton, Conn., may perhaps claim the banner as a school, with its fine donation of $185. "The children voted unanimously to abandon their customary Christmas Festival," and gave in accordance with this spirit.

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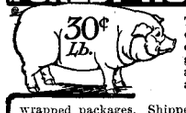

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shoes and one pair of socks. He hasn't had a decent job since he's been there.

"Any trouble?" asks the Warden.

"Only once. I stopt a fight and got jawed for it."

"That sometimes happens," laughs the Warden, who has a note made of a promise to see if a new job can be found. The man didn't want to do the hard work of the knitting-shop. He wanted to sew in the clothing-shop, but as he went out he said, "Well, I'll do anything if I can get my feet dry once. I'll do the best I can in the knitting-shop."

"That's the spirit," said the Warden.

A Chinaman catapulted into the room and sat down docilely on the stool as the ring of the doorman's voice, louder than the trumpet of Gabriel, died out in the room.

"What is it?" asked the Warden of the Chinaman, who was slow to venture on the seas of the English language.

After profound thought and blinking, said the Chinaman, "Wantee pell of plainth."

"What's that? Say it again."

"Wantee pell of plainth." And this time John Chinaman shifted uneasily on his stool.

"Oh—I say," said the Warden suddenly, "stand off and let me see." John Chinaman stands off and the Warden is quickly satisfied. "I should say you did. You'll get that pair of pants from somewhere, too. All right."

And between these lucid intervals came the peaked, slim, aged-before-their-time faces of some boys who asked to be allowed to sleep in the dormitory because they were having two-hour spells of coughing and blood-spitting. A Frenchman came, who asked for another blanket and observed from between chattering teeth that in his cell the knees get "as cold as ze snake." And came also a little, coughing, withered, childish, crumpled man of sixty-five who crouched on the stool and, when granted a place in the dormitory, crawled from the room without a word.

A boy with red-rimmed eyes told of standing all day in the knitting-shop with the dust sifting down over him. He produced two little bottles, a white and a blue—eye medicine. He said it hadn't done him any good now for six months. Had he told the doctor? Yes, the doctor said, "I haven't got anything else for you."

Then came Jarvis, perhaps the saddest, the oldest dervish of the lot, who talked in a monotone and recited chronologically the voluminous history of his plight with just a gleam of humor. He might have been off in a corner looking from his aged gray eyes at another old man in his own fix.

"Warden, since 1912," he lisped, "I've been trying to get a set of teeth. I've paid for 'em. I've got only one tooth here and one there. A dentist, who was a convict here, made me a set in Warden Kennedy's time. They cost me $7.50. That was a February. On June 1, 1913, I spoke to the prison doctor about my teeth. They hadn't been doing right. I'd had to stop 'em several times from going into my stomach with my food. Then my teeth were condemned. They were given back to the dentist and he was to make me another pair, but before that he was transferred to Auburn, and he took my teeth away. Now he's back here. I paid for my teeth. The State ought to give me some teeth. They let me pay this man my money. I've only got one there and one here. It's unjust to keep me without my teeth. I've paid my money and I can't masticate my food."

It is one of those little irresponsible atrocities committed by the State that no appropriation is made for the care of prisoners' teeth. But somehow old Jarvis's long Odyssey in search of teeth is going to be ended.

A young fellow, all smiles, bounded into the room and asked for the privilege of a special Christmas visit.

"Who's coming to see you?" asked the Warden.

"My sweetheart," was the answer. "The more I see of her the better chance I got of keeping her, and if I keep her I'll be better off."

"Yes, if she's the right kind," returned the Warden. "I see by your card here that you must have gone crooked almost the day after you got out the last time. You started burglary at fifteen years of age. You don't seem to be a very successful burglar. Why don't you try some other trade? When you get out take your sweetheart and live on a farm."

"Where am I going to get a farm?" laughed the young fellow.

"Go and work on one. There's lots of farm-work to be had."

A case came up before the Warden of a man who had been fined $7.01 for talking in the mess-hall. The man has earned, at the rate of 1½ cents a day, $6.33 since he has been in prison. Talking in the mess-hall is not allowed. The fines were remitted. Another prisoner, an unskilled workman, who was put to making shoes and spoiled many pairs, had about 150 years to live in Sing Sing to square himself with the State in the matter of fines. The Warden agreed to remit the big sum by so much a week for every week of good behavior, so that the prisoner starts in getting his 1½ cents a day at the end of eight weeks of flawless conduct.

Offsetting these petty chronicles with their suggestive misery is the story of another amateur inspector of Sing Sing, a writer for the New York *Press*, who spent a week-end examining the new system. Among other experiences, he describes a session of the Executive Committee of the Golden Rule Brotherhood, the court that sits in judgment upon all offenders against prison rules. We learn that

Each of the members presides in turn. All complaints made against inmates by the keepers are threshed out publicly by the inmates. The bulk of the complaints, however, comes from inmates against other inmates, officers of the organization entrusted with the preservation of order in the brotherhood.

On this Saturday the presiding judge was a man who twice had been in the shadow of the electric chair. Twice the jury had disagreed. However, he finally was caught on a larceny charge, and now is serving a sentence on that conviction.

The men surrounding him on the dais had been guilty of crimes of the mind rather than of violence, but no one would have thought of them as criminals had it not been for their gray uniforms. So far as outward dignity and decorum were concerned the court compared with any of those in Manhattan, and, indeed, it was far

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superior in point of order to many of the magistrates' courts.

In the first case of the day, a boy seventeen years old—the State permits boys of that age to go to Sing Sing—was arraigned. He was accused by one of the inmate workers of having in his cell an incandescent light of 51 kilowatts, whereas the lights permitted are of 31 kilowatts. Willie, the youngster, proved his innocence and was discharged.

More serious was the case next for consideration. Two men were accused by one of the officers of fighting in their shop. Both denied, as they stood side by side, that there had been any quarrel between them. The officer was called, and insisted they had plied their fists on each other.

The accused called two men from their company—company is the prison unit and means the shop complement—as witnesses. The situation began to loom ominous. The officer stood alone against the alleged offenders and their witnesses, yet the judges were loath to decide against the officer and thus brand him as a falsifier.

After a conference the presiding judge—let us call him Albert, because the men in the prison are entitled to their privacy—began to wheedle the accused. He begged them, for the sake of the Brotherhood, to tell the truth. One weakened slightly and admitted there had been an argument.

Heads together again on the dais and finally the decision came:

"We are forced to believe that the officer is telling the truth. We find each guilty of fighting and sentence you each to ten days' loss of privileges."

Loss of privileges means that the men are not permitted to participate in any of the entertainments of the Brotherhood, they may not receive visitors in that period, they must remain on their gallery in the cell-house when other men are out, and, lastly, must wear a bull's-eye disk on their arms to show they are suffering a penalty.

Unbelievable this may sound for Sing Sing, but this was the next charge heard, brought against two negroes:

"Accused of language unbecoming a member of the Brotherhood."

One of these culprits is known as a trouble-maker. Moreover, he is not a member of the Brotherhood, and does not believe that such an organization is possible, despite the fact that it has been existing all around him for some weeks. Said he:

"I am for brotherhood just as much as any one here, but I have been in prison since 1882, and I know there can't be any such thing."

For thirty-five years this man had not stept a foot outside of prison walls except when he was sent from one State institution to another. He went on:

"And besides, there is a cocain clique in this Brotherhood."

His charge fell like a bombshell. All the men in the court-room leaned forward excitedly, and even the judges were stunned.

"If there is a cocain clique, let us hear of it," demanded the presiding judge.

"Oh, no; I won't tell of it here; I will wait until this case goes to the Warden on appeal. Then I will tell him if he wants to know."

"Do you want every man here to know you as a stool-pigeon?" angrily inquired one of the men on the dais. "If you know

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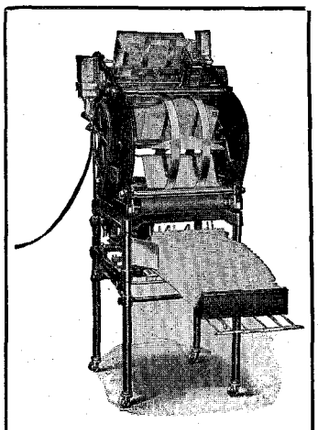

Only Positive Automatic Feed

SEND FOR FOLDER

Get this—one operator only required—no knives—no mutilated stamps—takes envelopes up to 12x5 inches—different thicknesses without adjustment—uses stamps as furnished by Post Office without extra charge for re-rolling—stamps affixed in any position. Envelopes stay sealed.

Write today for descriptive folder—no obligation on your part.

Pence Mailing Machine Co., Dept. D-6, Minneapolis, Minn.

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AVOID THE FIVE O'CLOCK RUSH

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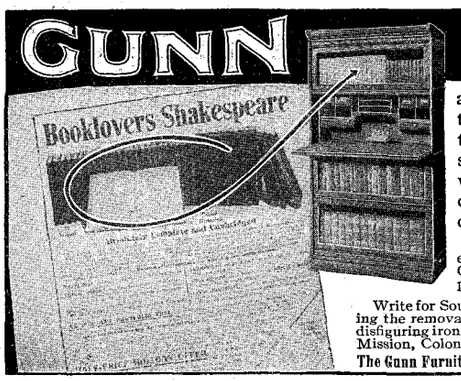

are made for little libraries that are bound to grow. You will find them adapted to the books you have and are getting this season, and you will be just as delighted with their usefulness, fitness, beauty, good quality, and economy when you have hundreds of books in your own collection.

You can start with one section and add as needed. We have agencies everywhere. Gunn quality is guaranteed. Our prices are lower than others.

Write for Souvenir bookmark and Catalog showing the removable, non-binding doors, absence of disfiguring iron bands, and the handsome Sanitary, Mission, Colonial, and Standard designs.

The Gunn Furniture Co., Dept. B-19, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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Dull Days
Saved by Bran Food

Pettijohn's is a breakfast dainty made by flaking soft white wheat. It appeals to every taste.

Its unique value lies in a softened bran. There is 25 per cent of it, yet so tender that one hardly knows it is there.

Bran is Nature's laxative. Most folks who don't get it must take drugs. Every doctor advises it. Here you get it in a luscious form—in a flaky delicacy which everyone enjoys.

Pettijohn's
Rolled Wheat With the Bran

If your grocer hasn't Pettijohn's, send us his name and 15 cents in stamps. We will send one package by parcel post. After that, get Pettijohn's at your store. Address The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

Best Throat Remedy

You cannot buy a more effective or reliable remedy for coughs, hoarseness and sore throat.

No opiates or injurious drugs. 25c, 50c and $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON, P. O. Box 2438, Boston, Mass.

You'll Need A Tow Line—Some Day Why not get Basline Autowline now?

Then you'll be ready for any emergency in town or country—winter or summer. Remember the time to buy a towline is when you can—not when you are in the ditch and can't. Basline Autowline coils up flat under a cushion. Takes up no room, as bulky manila rope does.

Basline Autowline

is about 25 feet of ¼-inch famous "YELLOW STRAND POWERSTEEL" wire rope. It weighs only 4½ pounds, but can pull a 4,000-pound car up a 20 per cent. grade. Will also start a stalled wheel on its own power. Buy Autowline from your accessory dealer, then be safe for winter driving or summer touring. $3.95 east of the Rockies.

Free Autowline circular tells the whole story in photographs. Write for it, today.

The Little Steel Rope with the Big Pull

Broderick & Bascom Rope Co.
823 N. 2d St. St. Louis, Mo.
N. Y. Office, 76 H. Warren St.
Sole Manufacturers of Yellow Strand Powersteel Wire Rope.

anything about a cocain ring tell it here and now, and give us the names."

"Mr. Stenographer, take down every word of this," commanded the presiding judge. The young man in gray who sat at the side of the dais made his pencil fly across his note-book.

"I ain't going to tell any names or nothing, but I guess I know cocain when I see it used. I have been in prison for thirty-five years now. I have seen many changes. I have seen men strung up and beaten to death in their cells. I know a lot of things. I guess I know cocain when I see it."

"Tell us just what you saw," said the Court.

"I saw a man put white powder on his hand and then snuff it up his nose. That's cocain as I know it."

A tumult was heard at the side of the room.

"Gentlemen," came a voice, "I would like to say a word."

"Sit down!" yelled a score of men, angry because of the upsetting of the court's decorum.

"Just a word," pleaded a young man of distinctly Teutonic features.

"All right," assented the Court; "come up here and have your say."

"All I wanted to say was that maybe this man (pointing to the white-haired negro) saw me snuffing. I had a cold in the head and I went to Dr. Farr, the prison physician. He gave me a white powder that cured my cold after I had inhaled it."

Another man jumped forward.

"I had the same for my cold."

"And me," said some.

"And I," said others.

"Stenographer, take the name and number of every man who has come forward. We will refer this whole case to the Warden."

Gradually Mr. Osborne's ideas, gained through actual experience with and observation of prison inmates and their problems, are taking definite shape in the reorganization of Sing Sing. Naturally there are many that must for the present be held in abeyance, owing to the rigidity of the old system, not yet relegated to the scrap-heap. He says:

I do not believe in the fixt or definite sentence. It is most absurd to weigh and gage just how long a man must be deprived of his liberty in order to give him tit for tat for a crime. There are too many ramifications of wrong-doing for any one to be able to name a just and exact compensatory penance. Some men might truly repent of their sin and their crime long before their sentence expired. Other men, different natured, might serve out their fixt sentence, and still feel no sorrow for what they did wrong.

How can anybody say just how long it will take to reform? Varying sentences for varying crimes of our penal code would be laughable were they not horrible. Judges sentence first offenders heavily for certain crimes and impose light sentences on more calloused offenders for other more serious lawbreakings. Indeterminate sentences should be the rule. When an offender shows a change mentally and morally, he should be given fuller liberty and finally paroled.

There are depths in this convict nature that never have been sounded. The more you study them the more you see how little has been known, how little considered. For instance, I was under the impression, the positive conviction, as a consequence of my close association with prisoners for a week in Auburn prison, that as soon as some of them were released they might be tempted to come to me for money. Out of so many, surely, I thought, I'll be bound to have a certain percentage of possible pensioners.

But would you believe it, not a single convict has appealed to me for aid. On the contrary, one man I met on his release from Auburn prison refused the $5 I proffered additional to his farewell money received from the warden. He simply refused, saying he was going East and would get work. Another man, a convict with an instantly recognizable scar on his face, also refused my proffer of $5. You will be interested in knowing the reason he gave. Said he:

"Mr. Osborne, I won't take your $5 because, if I took it, I know you'd think that I'd sure go straight after accepting your kindness. I mean well enough to start in straight, but every cop in New York knows this mug. It won't be long before I'll find it's no use playing the straight game. And when I'd break loose again, there I'd be giving you a dirty deal for the present of your $5."

Well, I can't tell you how much that statement from that man affected me. I talked to him and I pleaded with him. And I want to tell you that he took the $5 finally, and he went to New York, and he's going straight. He doubted a part of his nature that I was confident would stand firm, if fair treatment and a ray of hope were brought to influence his actions.

SCIENTIFIC MORAL SUASION

ALL children may perhaps be roughly divided into two great classes—the spanked and the unspanked. Similarly, most parents belong either to the class of spankers or to those who depend upon the spoken word and the reproachful eye. For a long time people have taken sides arbitrarily on this matter. The opinion of the child was not consulted, and his physical, mental, or psychological make-up was often left out of consideration entirely. The adult prejudice in the matter decided it definitely and for all time. To all this, the Spokane *Spokesman-Review* avers, a change is likely to come:

With the object of ascertaining what children think about right and wrong, 3,000 children whose ages ranged from six to sixteen were asked what they would have done in this supposed case:

"Jennie had a box of paints. While her mother was out she painted the chairs to make them look nice for mama. But her mother took her paints away and sent her to bed."

The replies fell into three main classes. The youngest children in prepondering numbers reasoned that Jennie had been naughty, had inflicted injury or sorrow upon her mother, and should have pain or damage visited upon herself. Children of intermediate age argued that the paints should be taken from Jennie, be withheld until she knew enough not to do more

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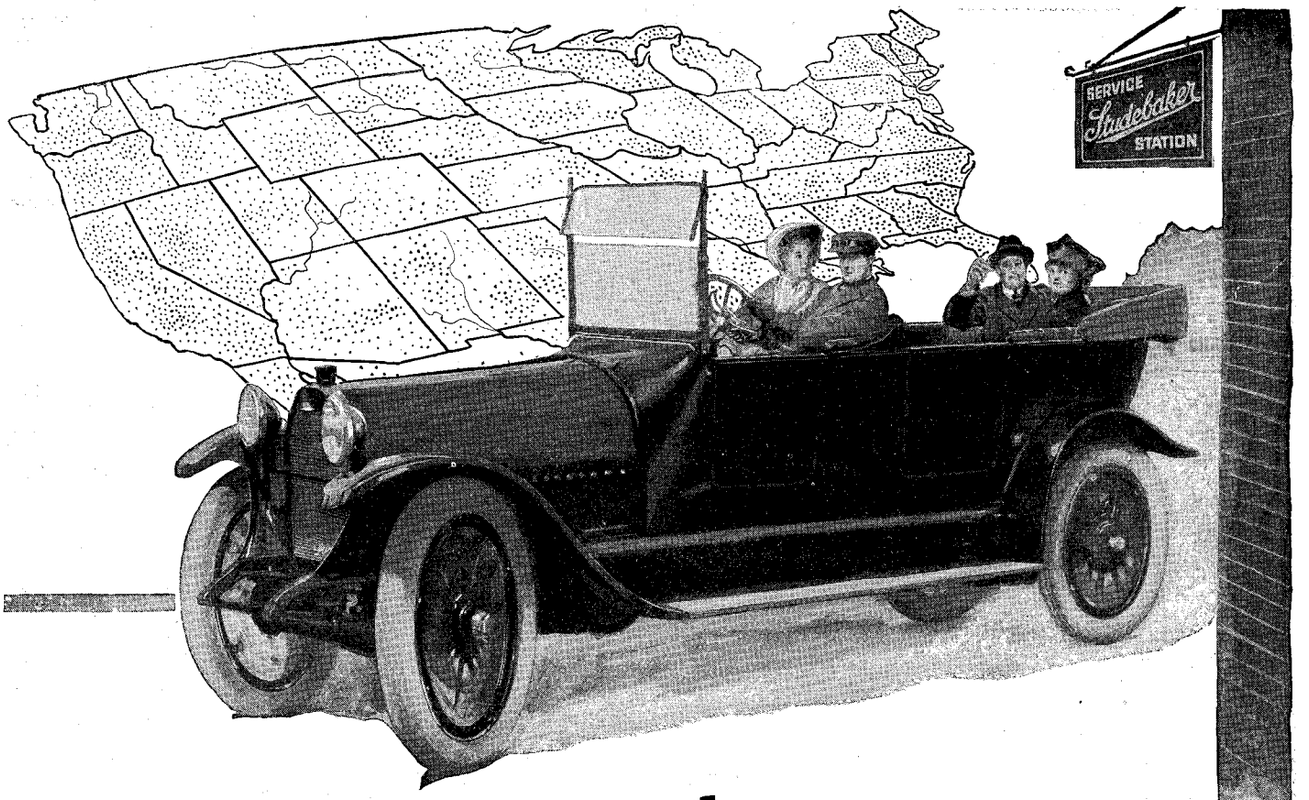

—never more than a town away from Studebaker Service

It's simply this: that Studebaker MAKES SURE.

—and makes sure not only in the manufacturing that goes on in the gigantic plants at Detroit, but also in the running of the car on the roads AFTER it is in your hands.

For example, you may never need a front axle forging so strong that it can be TWISTED 3 TIMES without even showing signs of fracture. But if the emergency ever arises, it is there in the car. For Studebaker has MADE SURE.

And so, although you may never need Studebaker Service outside the town or, at most, of the State you live in—Studebaker makes sure that it is there if you want it.

For it is Studebaker's ideal not only to manufacture a car as GOOD as any car possibly CAN be—but also to insure that car's giving to its owner EVERY-day service and freedom from expense and full money's worth of pleasure for every dollar of the price.

And so Studebaker MAKES SURE of Service—and day by day is dotting the country with new Service Stations—building up a National Service organization of Studebaker Branches and Studebaker Dealers and Studebaker Service Stations so COMPLETE that wherever you drive you are "never more than a town away from Studebaker Service."

And the reason for it all is simply "—because it's a Studebaker"—because this car carries a name that for 63 years has stood for the highest achievements in vehicles of every nature—a name that has come to be a PROMISE to the buyer of honesty of manufacture AND day-after-day service.

And so not only in this matter of giving Service to Studebaker owners, but in every little detail of manufacturing, you find this Studebaker policy of MAKING SURE the buyer gets FULL money's worth

—because it's a

Studebaker

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Electric Lighting and Starting—FULL Floating Rear Axle—Timken Bearings—Safety Tread Rear Tires—One-man Type Top.

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Studebaker ROADSTER, . .	$985	$1250
Studebaker FOUR, ...	985	1250
Studebaker LIGHT SIX . .	1385	1750
Studebaker SIX (7-passenger),	1450	1825

F. O. B. Detroit

And it is this that makes the Studebaker

LIGHT SIX, $1385

for example, a most delightful car to drive—but a LESS EXPENSIVE car to run. For Studebaker engineers, seeking to make sure of the car's safety, have disregarded expense and used drop forgings so freely that while the SIX is far stronger, it is also much LIGHTER in weight—and so, LOWER in upkeep cost.

But the only thing to do is to see this SIX at your local Studebaker dealer's, and see with your own eyes what Studebaker, with its wealth of experience and resources and ideals of manufacture, has been able to put into this SIX at $1385. And today, too, write for "The Story of Studebaker."

STUDEBAKER, DETROIT — Canadian Factories, Walkerville, Ont.

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"just like gas." You once had to leave the bathroom in total darkness or electric light on full. With a Dim-a-lite you can keep a dim light in your bathroom. Think of the great convenience and the saving in current. Pull the Dim-a-lite chain and turn your electric light up or down to any desired shade.

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The Dim-a-lite is unbreakable. Fits any lamp, socket or current. Ensures lighting convenience in bathroom, bedroom, sick room, hall and stairway.

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At electrical supply, hardware, department and drug stores and direct from us if your dealer can't supply. Write for free interesting book No. 21.

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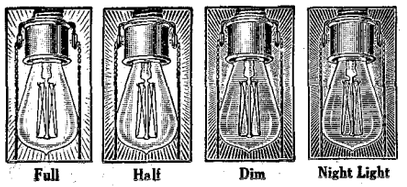

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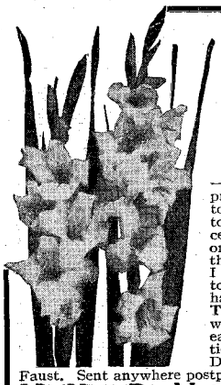
Over 200 pages; with many colored plates of fowls true to life; tells about chickens, incubators, poultry houses, etc. Price 15c. Money back if not satisfied. C. C. Shoemaker, Box 908, Freeport, Ill.



Cowee's Gladiolus Bulbs do not Disappoint

I have only one ambition—to grow bulbs that will produce the most satisfactory flowers for my customers. I know I have succeeded, for every day some one tells me of the pleasure they derived from the bulbs I sent to them. I want you to know these bulbs, so I have made "The Imperial Two-Dollar Collection" which includes one bulb of each of the new introductions, Peace, La Luna, Dawn, Blue Jay, Victory, Faust. Sent anywhere postpaid for $2.00.

My New Booklet pictures in color and describes "Peace," the marvelous white Gladiolus, as well as many other beautiful varieties. You may have a copy of this book if you will send me your name and address.

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mischief with them, and that she be warned not to repeat the offense or be threatened with penalty for doing so. The oldest children urged that the mother should have reasoned with Jennie and have explained the use of different kinds of paints and the principles of interior decoration.

The revealing of the spiritual growth of childhood is startlingly suggestive, and the reversion of the individual to the childhood of the race is not without significance. The youngest, those in whom the moral instinct is awaking or aborning, think predominantly in terms of revenge or retribution. To the more developed child the prominent idea was the prevention of future wrong-doing. The most advanced children, however, showed more concern for Jennie's moral welfare than with damage to property or punishment for transgression. The suggestions of these children recognized Jennie's good intentions and sympathized with her ignorance and her need of instruction and guidance.

The practical application of the experiment appears to be fairly obvious. The youngest children comprehend the logic of retaliation and may be punished for offenses through penalties and privations. Children of ten to thirteen can be handled through methods that should prevent repetition of wrong-doing. The oldest children should be reasoned with.

WHAT TWO REST-DAYS A WEEK MEAN

LAST summer, for the first time, a few of the larger of New York City's department stores yielded to the urgings of the Consumers' League of that city and closed their doors all day Saturday throughout the hot months. The half-day which they had formerly claimed had profited them little—four hours or four and a half, on the dullest morning of the week, when many of their customers were out of town for the week-end and the rest unwilling to shop in the morning—they could well afford to give up the little trade that remained, and cut down the lighting-bill, and other running expenses. The innovation meant for some of the stores a real saving. What did it mean for their clerks? In response to inquiries from outsiders interested in the movement for Saturday holidays, says the New York *Evening Post*, representatives of the League visited the stores in question and interviewed many of the clerks, with the following result:

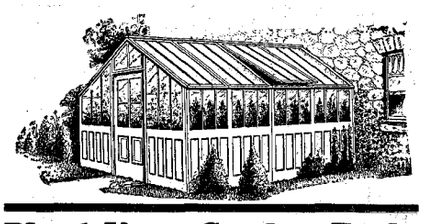
The answer was uniformly appreciative and enthusiastic. One clerk in the suit department of one of the stores said the two days off a week were "just like another week's vacation."

"It certainly was a treat," declared the clerk in the stationery department of another store. "You couldn't hope for better hours than that."

"It made the time go so quickly," said another saleswoman. Several remarked upon how well and rested they felt.

A clerk of a Fifth Avenue firm said: "You have no idea what a difference those two solid days off make. I have been here six years, and I never felt better able to begin the year's work than I do now."

One girl said that she could start in the



Plant Your Garden Early

Don't wait until the snow and frost have gone, but get your seeds planted at once in Lutton Glass Gardens. Stock grown in them is vigorous and healthy and large plants can be set out in the open ground when your neighbors are just planting their seeds. Read our special offers below.

We build conservatories, sun parlors and greenhouses of all sizes complete or supply the materials only, all cut to length and fitted ready for assembling. Our Special No. 5, full size Portable Greenhouse, illustrated above, requires no expensive excavation or masonry work and connects with your dwelling so that same heating system can be used. House is shipped complete with benches, etc., and can be put together in a few hours. Made of selected cypress and will last a lifetime. Price complete, f.o.b. factory, **$160.00**

For use in Private Gardens we have manufactured the following especially designed Sash and Frame, neat and attractive in appearance, and from which astonishing results can be obtained. The popularity of this style we attribute to

Our Unusually Low Prices

Special Glass Garden No. 2. This is 8 ft. 4 in. long and just wide enough to put in a 3 ft. space. Sash has six large extra heavy lights. See illustration below. Carefully packed, extra glass shipped with each order. Price complete, freight prepaid anywhere in U.S. **$10.50**
If double glazing is desired, add $1.00.

We also manufacture regular two, three and four Sash Frames with both single and double glazed sash. Send for our interesting catalog describing these glass gardens with planting instructions.

Do not wait until spring to order. Insure having a successful garden this year by mailing your order and check today. We will ship immediately upon receipt of payment. Money refunded if not satisfactory.

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Builders of Modern Greenhouses
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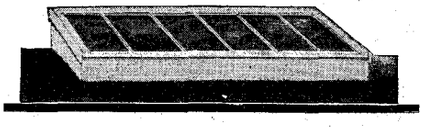

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day's work with a different spirit when she knew that the hours were not going to be fatiguing. "The time to herself" seemed to be the important thing with her. "I really enjoyed working this summer. The time passed so quickly, and I felt so rested and unhurried," she remarked. Another salesgirl asserted that the clerks as a whole felt much better rested, and went at their work in a very different spirit. This "different spirit" was quite manifested in every girl interviewed.

One girl in the waist department summed it up when she said: "I'm mighty lucky to be working here. You know, I feel now as if I would stand by this house through anything. A store that treats its clerks as this store has in the past summer deserves something in return, and I for one am going to give it the best service I can. Those two days off were lovely."

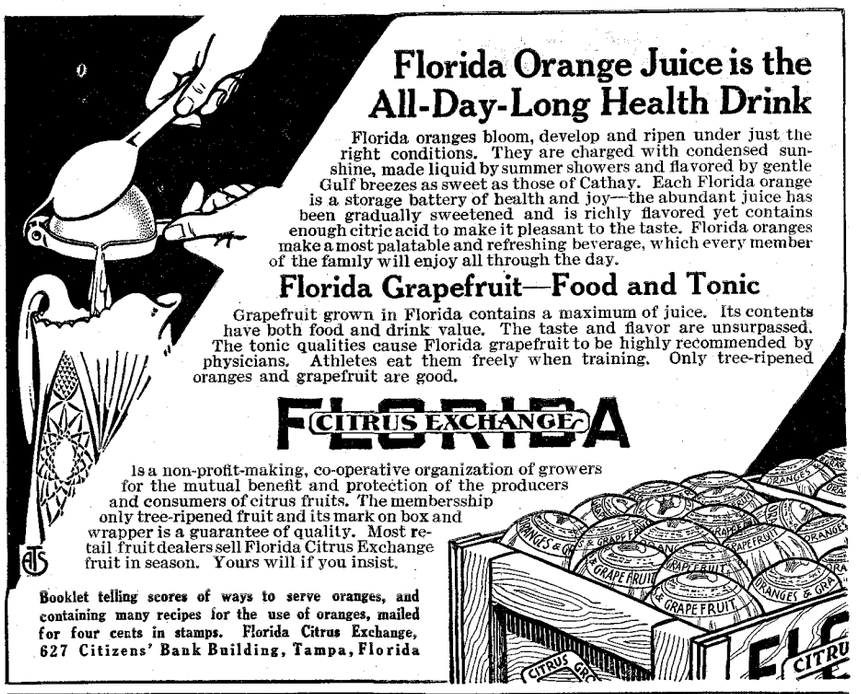
In one store a salesgirl declared that the store had gained more than it had lost, for little business was done in the half-day during the summer anyway, and for the little lost in trade the store had gained much in loyalty from the clerks and in having the entire force rested and ready to start work with enthusiasm.

FOUR-FOOTED EXPERTS IN WAR

THE armored Uhlan-hunting automobile, the Paris and Berlin omnibus, and the omnipresent motor-truck make war to-day a far different affair from what it formerly was, but they do not yet monopolize the field to the exclusion of the horse. Even tho the nations might train troops of automobile cavalry, and so shut out the horse from that branch of the service, the faithful quadruped would still maintain his place in that other branch where he has served so long and well—the artillery. For while no artilleryman will deny the usefulness of mechanical tractors in forced marches along made roads, neither will he fail to take solemn joy in the fact that his horses, for whom he has cared with as much solicitude as tho they were members of his own family, can turn the guns in a tight corner or wheel them like magic across soft earth, in a way that no petrol-engine in the world can duplicate. A writer in the London *Daily Mail* remarks:

There are many English gunners—and if gunners, much more cavalrymen—whose greatest ambition is to bring a favorite horse or two safe through the war and home again, and they expect to succeed. In spite of the terrible waste of horses by sudden death and by disease, a notable number are as fit now as when they started on the campaign.

After a certain length and closeness of association between men and horses the distinction of genus tends to disappear. The experiences are too similar in many ways. The fodder comes up along with the food. It is as carefully selected and its distribution is as precisely arranged. When the men have leisure to shave, the horses also are better groomed; and when the men have time to polish belt or buttons the harness becomes resplendent. It is said of some cavalry horses—and no doubt the artillery horse knows as much—that they



Florida Orange Juice is the All-Day-Long Health Drink

Florida oranges bloom, develop and ripen under just the right conditions. They are charged with condensed sunshine, made liquid by summer showers and flavored by gentle Gulf breezes as sweet as those of Cathay. Each Florida orange is a storage battery of health and joy—the abundant juice has been gradually sweetened and is richly flavored yet contains enough citric acid to make it pleasant to the taste. Florida oranges make a most palatable and refreshing beverage, which every member of the family will enjoy all through the day.

Florida Grapefruit—Food and Tonic

Grapefruit grown in Florida contains a maximum of juice. Its contents have both food and drink value. The taste and flavor are unsurpassed. The tonic qualities cause Florida grapefruit to be highly recommended by physicians. Athletes eat them freely when training. Only tree-ripened oranges and grapefruit are good.

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is a non-profit-making, co-operative organization of growers for the mutual benefit and protection of the producers and consumers of citrus fruits. The membership only tree-ripened fruit and its mark on box and wrapper is a guarantee of quality. Most retail fruit dealers sell Florida Citrus Exchange fruit in season. Yours will if you insist.

Booklet telling scores of ways to serve oranges, and containing many recipes for the use of oranges, mailed for four cents in stamps. Florida Citrus Exchange, 627 Citizens' Bank Building, Tampa, Florida

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Make better gardens. All are tested for purity and vitality. Produce tasty vegetables and charming flowers. Have been giving satisfaction for over 50 years. Be sure and try our

5 FINE VEGETABLES 10c

One large packet each of Bean, Beet, Lettuce, Radish and Tomato—postpaid. All are heavy yielding and exceptionally fine in quality. Try them.

Our Superb Large CATALOG FREE

Contains 128 pages, 300 pictures from photographs. Gives helpful cultural directions and offers strictly high-grade seeds at fair prices. *Write for your free copy to-day.*

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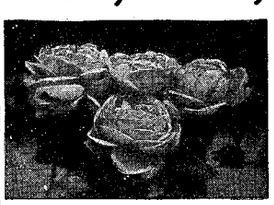

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Our Sheep's Head Brand is guaranteed absolutely clean—nothing but sheep manure—free from weed seeds, which are killed by heat. Dried and pulverized for easy application.

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Guaranteed better than $15.00 machine. Larger Hatches and Uses Less Oil—30,000 sold last year. Recommended to beginners. Order from ad or write. Freight paid east of Mo. R. and North of Tenn. Other territ'y terms on request.

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is the title of **our 1915 catalogue**—the most beautiful and complete horticultural publication of the day—really a book of **204 pages, 8 colored plates and 1,000 photo engravings,** showing actual results without exaggeration. It is a mine of information of everything in Gardening, either for pleasure or profit, and embodies the results of over sixty-eight years of practical experience. To give this catalogue the largest possible distribution, we make the following liberal offer:

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To every one who will state where this advertisement was seen and who encloses **Ten Cents** we will mail the catalogue

And Also Send Free of Charge

Our Famous 50c "HENDERSON" COLLECTION OF SEEDS

containing one package each of **Ponderosa Tomato, Big Boston Lettuce, White Tipped Scarlet Radish, Henderson's Invincible Asters, Mammoth Butterfly Pansies and Eckford Giant Flowering Sweet Peas,** in a coupon envelope, which, when emptied and returned, will be accepted as a 25-cent cash payment on any order amounting to **$1.00** and upward. With the Henderson Collection will be sent complete cultural directions together with the Henderson Garden Plans.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 CORTLANDT ST. NEW YORK CITY

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GRAY & DAVIS

STARTING-LIGHTING SYSTEM

A Remarkable Advance in Electrical Equipment

A GRAY & DAVIS dynamo and starting motor of the 1915 type are shown at the bottom of this page.

The system as installed in different makes of cars varies somewhat to meet different specifications—but all installations are patterned after this general type.

The units shown have a magnet-shaped frame. This innovation in frame construction gives the following distinct advantages over other forms of construction:

(1) The frame is more rugged and will stand the most severe service.
(2) It is more compact.
(3) Magnetic leakage from the armature is avoided, thus conserving the full power developed.
(4) Bearings are mounted in accurate alignment.
(5) Field pieces are absolutely true.
(6) The number of parts is materially reduced.

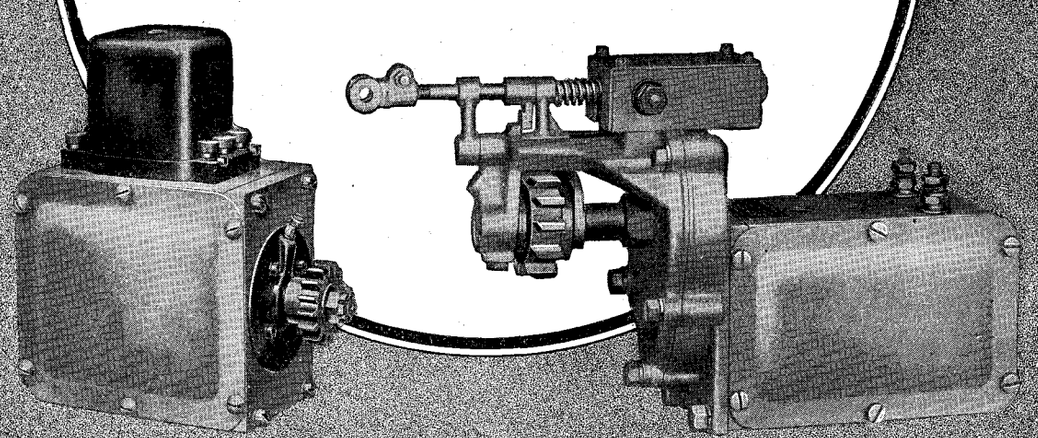
Another notable feature of our 1915 type is its *ready accessibility*. By unscrewing the side plates, the interior is open for inspection or adjustment.

Our 6-volt battery means a *genuine saving in weight*. We require but a 3-cell battery, the same as that used for ignition.

Furthermore, the Gray & Davis dynamo and starting motor are designed to *conserve the life and strength of the battery*—a most important factor in the consideration of any electric system.

We will be pleased to send a Catalogue on request.

GRAY & DAVIS, Inc., Boston, Mass.



The regulator-cutout, integral with dynamo, regulates dynamo so that battery receives the required amount of current and controls opening and closing of dynamo circuit.

The starting motor engages positively, quietly and smoothly. Neither flywheel nor pinion gear teeth can be injured as motor does not spin until engaged.

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welcome days of advance as surely as an old hunter sniffs the coming of a hunting morning.

Perhaps when Rudyard Kipling has finished his inspection of the English recruiting camps we may have from him the story or the war-song of the artillery horse—the strong, shrewd ally of the gunner, wise in his craft and skilful to a degree that his masters may respect, if not envy. He knows no more than do they what it is for which he is fighting, and cares far less. There is sufficient joy in the skilled application of knowledge gained through hard experience, whether employed in the propulsion of a polo-ball or of a shrapnel-shell. Of these horses we read:

They came down from Mons in the retreat, unsaddled or unharnessed for innumerable hours, and capriciously fed; but they played a lively part in the advance to the Aisne, accompanied the British Army in its rapid movement to Belgium, and are now in perfect condition and cleverer than any horse is supposed to be. They exhibit an intelligent vigor which is the daily admiration of their masters.

These old horses are as valuable as experienced soldiers. They have nothing to learn about war, and can teach any new driver a good deal.

For example, many of these animals know with mathematical exactness the proper interval of one gun from another. To swing the gun round at the due distance is now ingrained as an instinct and performed with the regularity of a plowing-horse when he turns at the headland of the field. If the driver, less skilful or wise in the art, attempts to bring one gun too near its neighbor, the horse takes the matter into his own hands with an Olympian disregard of bit or whip. He will not disobey the regulation for any one. One may hope with the gunner, who has learned and suffered and won with his horses, that they will one day walk with their quiet confidence into the seagoing horse-box and recross the Channel to the end of a peaceful life in British barracks. They would certainly never wish to retire from the Army.

It is a popular theory that a horse once injured must be shot. Were the Red Cross not supplemented by a military veterinary service, this might be true; but in that case the armies would be poorer by several hundred valuable animals. As we learn:

The old idea that a wounded horse is as good as a dead horse is now quite finally exploded. They recover both health and —may one say?—*morale* very readily. Some of the old stagers are almost as capable of telling the "vets" where to probe as of instructing young gunners in the geometries of gun emplacement. Of course, most breakages are beyond remedy, but the cures among horses operated upon almost on the field of battle are amazing. However, the greatest admirer of the horse must confess to one failing which is not cured by experience in battle. The horse does not stand pain well. A great proportion of both cavalry and artillery horses have learned to endure shell-fire scornfully and without wincing. The pick of those wise old horses are not more affected by the explosion of a "Jack Johnson" in their neighborhood than by the grateful thunder of their own guns which they know to be controlled by their own dear gunners.

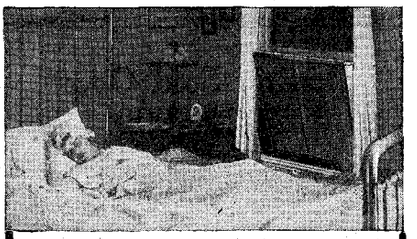
But the horse, especially the better-bred animal, is after all more highly strung than any domestic and most wild animals. There are things he can not endure with patience. When he is struck by bullet or shrapnel or shell the unseen injury usually fills him with a nameless terror, and his restraint is apt to vanish into sheer panic. Of course horse differs from horse, as man from man. Some are brave like the Turcos, if only they may move quickly. Others have the courage of "cold blood," with which our Allies endow the British, and will scarcely cock an ear at a neighbor detonation which may be heard twenty miles off. But in bulk the horses that have lived through the terrors of the retreat and covered without failing the northern journey have learned war only less intelligently than their masters. They are old campaigners, who increase in physical fitness with the march of hardships, and are not to be intimidated by common things.

The test of value is always in the care that is taken of a thing. This applies closely to the horses in the war. Where equipment is of the rough-and-ready sort, some astonishing things have been done by the men to insure the beasts' comfort and well-being. On the whole, the writer is sure

The horses enjoy a better time than their masters. Some quite charming winter quarters have been built for them, and are being built, in the neighborhood of the British lines where they approach the Flemish and French boundaries. The people of the country are very good and generous on their behalf in supplying any gaps there may be in the commissariat; and in a comparatively static part of the campaign the work has not been heavy.

In the science of war as of peace every effort has been made to supplant the horse by mechanical power. The Germans have gone a long way in the endeavor. They can now trundle their guns about behind tractors and even upon tractors through lanes and roads that much resemble fields. But plowland defies them, and still the horses are needed at the end of the journey to swing the guns into place over the tilth or among the trees, or into the queer corners where guns must now be put to avoid detection. The rejoicing of a British gunner—a real lover of his animals—at this victory of the horse over the motor in this department reminded me of the boast of a certain old countryman who was called in with his scythe to mow round the corners and tree-trunks which defied the machines. "They can't do without me yet," he used to say.

Unhappily one may not altogether rejoice with him. The horses are brave and clever and faithful, wonderfully docile in the art of war, admirable friends as always. But in spite of all that can be done for them they suffer immeasurably. They suffer only less than men suffer in this mad and cruel duel of destructive chemistry and mechanics against living flesh.



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There is only one way to sleep *right*, and that is with your lungs inhaling deep drafts of pure air.

AEROLUX

Window Ventilators

solve the open window problem. No wind can blow on you, but pure air is diffused throughout the room. Subdues the early morning light. Easily put in place. Different harmonious finishes. Of your dealer, or by Parcel Post prepaid, $1.00 to $1.75.

Also manufacturers of Aerolux Sleeping Porch Curtains, especially designed for sleeping porches, make a sleeping porch of any porch.

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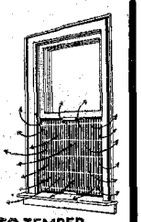
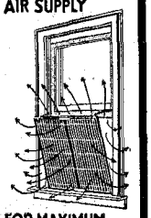
419 Oakland Ave., Waukesha, Wis.



TO TEMPER AIR SUPPLY



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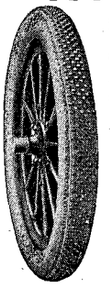
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO., 759 Ninth, Washington, D.C.

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads. In eight months over 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving $50 to $200 a year in tire expense.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit, prepay express and let you be the judge. Durable Treads double the life of your tires and are sold under a signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture. Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment direct from factory. A postal will get full information and sample within a week. State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
321 C Goetz Bldg., W. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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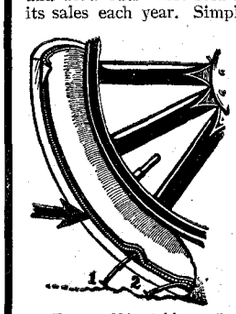
ORIGINAL BULLET PROOF WEBBING

for strengthening tires and preventing punctures and blow outs—first sold in 1908, has doubled its sales each year. Simpler, cheaper, entirely different and *better* than liners, fillers, etc. "BULLET PROOF" is a wide, tough, flexible webbing, made of genuine Sea Island Cotton, simply slipped between the inner tube and casing. Armors the tube and takes the strain off casing—"*just as if the inner tube were that much thicker.*" Note reduced prices per tire (delivered).



1. Shows webbing taking nail.
2. Turning nail.

28 x 3 or 3½	$1.80	34 x 3½	$2.25
30 x 3½	1.95	34 x 4	2.60
30 x 4	2.15	34 x 4½	2.85
32 x 3½	2.15	36 x 4	2.65
32 x 4	2.50	36 x 4½ or 5	2.90
32 x 4½	2.70		

Order a set today—you cannot do better. Booklet on request,

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IRON COMPANY
First Mortgage 6%
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Dated October 1, 1914. Coupon bonds of $1,000, $500 and $100 Maturing in Series from October 1, 1915, to October 1, 1934. Wisconsin Trust Company, Milwaukee, Trustee.

Secured by closed first mortgage on all the Company's property including its iron ore mine, two modern blast furnaces, by-product coke plant, etc., at Mayville, Wisconsin, together with 1,243 acres of valuable land containing over 10,000,000 tons of iron ore. We emphasize:

1—The Company has had sixty years' successful operation.

2—The value of the security is over four times the entire loan.

3—The iron ore deposits alone would bring more than the bonded debt.

4—The Mortgage provides for sinking fund of 25c per ton on all iron ore mined.

5—The Company can lay down pig iron in Chicago and Milwaukee markets at prices that enable it to meet any possible competition.

6—The stockholders have $3,000,000 in cash invested behind the bonds.

7—The ownership is in unusually strong and experienced hands.

We strongly recommend these bonds as a prime investment offering unusual returns.

Write today for Circular No. 868R. Also photographs of this valuable property.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(Established 1865)
10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

WILL INTEREST-RATES BE HIGHER?

IT has been quite generally maintained that one of the direct results of the war, through the destruction of capital, would ultimately be higher interest-rates all over the world, for some years to come. That theory has been accepted somewhat generally by economists and bankers. John Moody, however, in his *Investors' Service*, takes issue with them. While wealth is now being consumed and destroyed in Europe to an enormous extent, so that the longer the war lasts the greater will be the impoverishment of the countries engaged in it, Mr. Moody believes that the law of demand and supply will rule here as everywhere else, and that, when the war is over, the demand for capital will not increase, but will decline far more than will the supply. For this reason, interest-rates will more likely fall to a low level, and remain there for a long time, rather than rise, or even hold at the relatively high averages existing during actual hostilities, when governments were floating big loans. He says further:

"A 'demand for capital' means a producer whose market has so broadened that he can profitably borrow money to increase his producing capacity; or it means that a merchant finds his customers are buying so freely that he needs to carry a larger stock of goods; in short, it means in business generally an enlarging demand for goods.

"Now the direct effect of war is not to increase demand or buying capacity, but rather to impoverish a country to such an extent that people everywhere buy less of everything. In consequence, producer, dealer, and transporter all have less to do, and because of this none of them needs much or any new capital. Consequently, demand for capital falls flat and interest-rates range at low levels.

"This theory is not only logical, but it is the direct teaching of past experience. It partly explains the low rates for money which prevailed in London for years after the Franco-Prussian War, when over $4,000,000,000 of capital was destroyed in a few months. The Bank of England discount-rate ranged from 4.10 in 1872 down to 2.61 in 1876. After our own Civil War, in which over $5,000,000,000 was destroyed, the rate ranged at low figures also, being down to 2.10 in 1868. In short, the action of the interest-rate in after-war periods is similar to its action in after-panic periods. Low money-rates prevail simply because the demand for the use of capital 'slumps' more than does the supply.

"Absolutely the same factors tend to cause a fall in average commodity prices. After the Franco-Prussian War *Dun's* index fell in seven years from 113.7 to 78.5, and during the same period English commodity prices moved downward in like manner. Demand and supply govern commodity prices just as they govern the interest-rate. Prices and interest, broadly speaking, move together.

"Thus we deduce from these facts that, barring the special demand for certain types of commodities brought about by the disturbed commercial relations existing during the war, there will be a downward movement in world commodity prices during the coming years. The 'cost of living,' which has been steadily rising the world over for a decade or more, is sure to decline sharply, once this war is brought to a close.

"Of tremendous interest to Wall Street, Lombard Street, to all bankers, investors, and financial institutions is this question of the trend of interest-rates during the period of a few years immediately following the close of the war. For on it absolutely depends the course of bond prices in the near-by future. If the generally assumed notion that the war is to be followed by a big and sustained demand for capital is true, then bond values will soon be on the road to far lower levels, and any one would be foolish to purchase even the best securities at the prices now prevailing. If, on the other hand, my reasoning on the subject is correct, then we have immediately before us the greatest bargain opportunities in bonds and high-grade securities that the present generation is likely to see."

BETTER BANK CLEARINGS

The war in Europe during the last five months of the year 1914 "was an important factor in reducing bank clearings," says *The Financial Chronicle*. During the greater part of this period stock and commodity exchanges throughout the country were closed. The floating of important new security issues was found to be largely impossible, and was attempted in but few instances. In view of these facts, it "was not at all occasion for surprize that bank clearings—the business barometer of the country—should show a marked decline."

It appears that the total clearings at New York for 1914 showed a loss of 12.3 per cent. from 1913 and a decline of 14.5 per cent. from 1912, while, contrasted with the high record of 1906 (established during a period of large dealings on the Stock Exchange and marked activity in other financial operations), there was a diminution of 21½ billion dollars, or 20.8 per cent. Outside of New York the comparison with earlier years was rather more favorable, altho there was a falling off from the high-water mark of 1913, the total at $72,223,621,520 contrasting with $75,181,418,616 then and $73,208,947,649 in 1912.

In every section of the country, except the territory lying west of the Mississippi River, but not including the three Pacific Coast States, nor Utah, Nevada, Oklahoma, and Texas, "lower totals than a year ago were presented." In the Middle division (New York City not included) only five cities out of 27 showed gains over 1913. In the aggregate of all, the decrease was 7.3 per cent. Of the 13 municipalities grouped under New England, six registered larger totals than a year earlier. Excluding Boston, the loss was merely nominal—0.06 per cent. The Middle Western group of 39 cities included 16 with larger clearings than in 1913, but the combined aggregate records a falling off of 1.8 per cent. With Chicago eliminated, a slight gain would be revealed.

With the turn of the year, however, clearings have made a better showing, due in part to the opening of exchanges, in part (and the larger part apparently) to actual improvement in business. Below are printed totals for cities in the six groups of States into which *The Chronicle* divides its weekly returns. Following these are given the grand total for cities in all the States and the total for all these cities exclusive of

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New York. It will be seen that the grand total shows a decline of about 3 per cent. over the previous year, and an actual gain over 1912, while the total for all centers outside New York shows a gain over all of the previous three years, 1914, 1913, and 1912. In this table the final three figures are omitted in all totals:

WEEK ENDING JANUARY 9

	1915	1914	1913	1912
Total Middle	$2,192,154	$2,312,165	$2,472,368	$2,187,743
Total New Eng.	187,968	190,963	209,399	213,368
Total Mid. West.	492,510	495,306	473,640	404,271
Total Pacific	132,341	134,951	138,587	124,817
Tot. Oth. West.	198,339	166,886	164,828	134,256
Total Southern	243,278	264,550	236,582	210,098
Total All	$3,446,590	$3,564,821	$3,695,404	$3,274,553
Outside N. Y.	$1,587,119	$1,585,856	$1,562,585	$1,380,492

GERMAN SHIPS THAT CAN BE BOUGHT

When the war began, it was said within a week that many of the German ships then tied up in New York Harbor were for sale. Newspapers printed striking, if not sensational, articles in relation to them. Statements, said to be authoritative, were given out as coming from two companies, confirming these reports. Later, it was discovered that these statements merely meant that the German ships were for sale then as they always had been, provided a buyer could be found who was willing to pay a price which the companies would accept.

The intervening weeks and months brought into publicity little more in regard to those early reports, until the turn of the year, when *The Journal of Commerce*, after careful investigation, learned that, while "there was no disposition on the part of the principal German lines to sell any of the more modern passenger-vessels," there were "a number of the older and more exclusively freight type of vessels which the lines would readily agree to dispose of." In the port of New York alone, there were interned about a score of German freight-vessels, "a fair number of which could be secured for American interests." Following is a list of German vessels "which might be acquired," these ships being now interned in American ports.

GERMAN-OWNED FREIGHT-VESSELS INTERNED IN NEW YORK WHICH MAY BE PURCHASED

Name of Vessel and Owners	*When built*	*Tonnage*
Pisa (Hamburg-American Line)	1896	3,148
Barbarossa (North German Lloyd)	1897	6,463
Bohemia	....	5,248
Maia (Holm & Molzen)	1906	1,635
Adamsturm (Hansa)	1909	3,159
Allemannia (Hamb'g-Amer. Line)	1893	2,915
Clara Mennig	1908	1,005
Harburg	1899	2,837
Magdeburg	1900	2,876
Nassovia (Hamburg-Amer. Line)	1900	2,475
Portonia	1903	1,744
Pr. Eitel Friedrich (N. Ger. Lloyd)	1904	2,921
Prinz Joachim (Ham.-Amer. Line)	1903	2,981
Himalaia (Austrian)	....	3,152
Ida (Austrian)	....	3,093
Dora (Austrian)	....	4,536
INTERNED AT BOSTON		
Willehad (North German Lloyd)	1894	3,012
Wittekind (North German Lloyd)	1894	3,607
Ockenfels (Hansa)	1910	3,542
INTERNED AT PHILADELPHIA		
Rhaetia (Hamb'g-American Line)	1905	4,141
Franconia (Austrian)	....	3,019
INTERNED AT BALTIMORE		
Bulgaria (Hamb'g-American Line)	1898	7,218
INTERNED AT NEWPORT NEWS		
Arcadia (Hamb'g-American Line)	1897	3,412
INTERNED AT NEW ORLEANS		
Clara (Austrian)	....	2,541
Teresa (Austrian)	....	2,381
Georgia (Hamb'g-American Line)	1891	2,022
INTERNED AT GALVESTON		
Campania (Austrian)	....	2,267
Morawetz (Austrian)	....	3,106

The same paper stated that, with the proposed fund of $30,000,000, which legisla-

Are You Ready for the "Rainy Day"?

Suppose misfortune should knock at your door—loss of health or of income, or unexpected burdens are placed upon you! Are you prepared?

Have you a reserve fund, invested in safe securities, that will carry you through a period of financial distress or keep you from being a burden in your old age?

Or, if you have such a reserve fund, is it working at top-notch efficiency, earning a full 6% with perfect safety?

If you are facing questions like these, write us. We have a definite plan to propose to you for accumulating and investing properly such a fund, under conditions of assured safety, and yielding 6% interest.

During our 33 years of practical experience we have helped many thousand investors in the United States and abroad to solve just such problems and in that time no investor has ever suffered loss of either principal or interest on any security purchased of this House.

This service is yours for the asking. Whether your means are large or small, it will pay you to write for the Straus Investors' Magazine and the free information contained in our

Booklet No. 644-B.

S. W. STRAUS & CO.
INCORPORATED
ESTABLISHED 1882
MORTGAGE BOND BANKERS
STRAUS BUILDING CHICAGO — 33 YEARS WITHOUT A DOLLAR LOSS — ONE WALL STREET NEW YORK

How shall I invest?

Here are four answers. One of them will solve your problem.

1. **Outright Purchase Plan**—"Pure gold" securities, yielding 6¼% or better.
2. **Guarantee Certificate Plan**—Safety of investment guaranteed.
3. **Investment Endowment Plan**—5 or more units of 7% securities sold on monthly payments.
4. **Compound Investment Plan**—7% securities sold on your own terms.

Write us for details of each plan.

THE REALTY GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $400,000.00
Youngstown, Ohio

6% FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

Amounts to Suit Your Needs

Secured by rich agricultural land in the fertile Northwest worth three to five times amount of loan. 31 years' experience without the loss of a dollar.

"We're Right on the Ground" and know conditions thoroughly. Write for Booklet "A" and current list of offerings

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GRAND FORKS, N. D.
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"Grown In Louisiana"

(Yearling Duroc-Jerseys averaging 375 lbs.)

Farmers secure capital for stocking their farms by borrowing on their land. Our loans are for only one-third of the value of the land alone.

Leading Life Insurance Companies buy these mortgages from us, and you can also invest in them, safely and profitably. They are obtainable in any amount from $100 up, to net 6%. Titles and prompt payment guaranteed.

YOUR SAFETY FIRST is our business—let us tell you about it. *Ask for Booklet 1136-K.*

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CAPITAL PAID IN $600,000
P. H. SAUNDERS, PRESIDENT - LEVERING MOORE, ACTIVE VICE PRES
WHITNEY-CENTRAL BLDG. NEW ORLEANS.

5% **BEFORE MAKING YOUR INVESTMENTS** 6%

bear in mind that Conservative Institutions and Investors are buying

DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGES

Back of them lies a wide margin of security and 57 years of practical experience in lending on farm lands.

We are now offering choice Farm Mortgages to net investors 5% to 6% interest.

Ask for our new Descriptive List No. 50.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers
Founded A. D. 1858
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War Proof Investments

$100 6% $500

FIRST MORTGAGE REAL ESTATE GOLD BONDS

secured directly by land and buildings of carefully selected apartment or store properties in Chicago. Not a dollar loss to customers of principal or interest in 50 years of business.

Send for circular 502 D.

S. YONDORF & CO., Investment Bankers
137 North Dearborn Street - Chicago, Ill.

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Before March 1st, 1915

All individuals having a yearly net income of $3,000 or over must make their annual report to the Treasury Department.

Last year many individuals had no systematic means of preserving a record of their various sources of income, exempt or taxable.

The filing of their reports entailed many perplexities which might easily have been avoided.

We have prepared for the use of individuals an

Income Tax Record Book

in which all income may be systematically classified as exempt or taxable.

By preserving an accurate record of previous reports you may avoid many errors and oversights and make your annual report to the Treasury Department a simple matter.

This book is prepared for permanent use; its contents include the following:

1—A brief synopsis of the Federal Income Tax Law as it affects individuals.
2—Reduced facsimile copies of ownership certificates which must accompany bond interest coupons—showing proper method of preparing.
3—Income Tax Chart which enables the individual to determine at a glance the approximate tax on a given income.
4—Pages suitable for the recording of income from all other sources.
5—Reduced facsimile of Income Tax form (1040 revised) wherein the various items of your report may be inscribed for future reference.

This booklet, D-22, sent gratis to investors on request

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tion now pending in Congress provides for the purchase of steamships by the American Government, "a fleet considerably larger than the above listed vessels could be acquired." The above ships are by no means the only ones which could be purchased. It is known that a total of 124 other German steamships have found shelter in other ports than those along our own coast.

Shipping men in New York have profest much doubt if Great Britain would readily acquiesce in the purchase of interned German ships by our Government, or by American individuals, the ground being that such action "would enrich, either directly or indirectly, the treasuries of German interests here or abroad." It was predicted that the recent sale of the *Dacia*, a Hamburg-American ship interned at Port Arthur, Texas, to an American purchaser would ultimately afford an adequate means of testing the attitude of Great Britain on this subject. The writer in *The Journal of Commerce* says further:

"The results of a test in the case of the *Dacia*, it was said, would probably be known before the time arrived for the actual purchase by this Government of merchant vessels, in the event that the legislation providing therefor is passed, thus permitting the Federal authorities to proceed with negotiations for the acquisition of German tonnage on a more definite basis of international understanding.

"There is small hope that the Government may secure any great proportion of the tonnage in merchant vessels which the Government ship-purchasing bill would necessitate acquiring from the British mercantile marine, for the reason that steps have only recently been taken by the English authorities to keep intact the fleet now operating in the various trades. The Board of Trade, in a statement sent out only a fortnight ago, called attention of British shipowners to the orders in Council promulgated with regard to the possible transfer or sale of English ships, and pointed out that it will now be necessary to obtain a license before any British ship can be transferred to any 'non-British destination—*i.e.*, transferred to foreign owners.'

"Shipping interests point out that even should the Government succeed in causing the enactment of the ship-purchase bill and successfully buy up a good portion of the available interned German tonnage, the problem of securing an adequate supply of ships in which to carry our American products to Europe, Australia, and other points would still be far from solved. They say that under the present conditions prevailing at the principal ports of Europe, owing to the scarcity of labor and the inadequacy of the facilities to unload cargoes promptly, the expenses of operating merchant vessels during these times are nearly doubled because of the heavy loss of time."

WRITING OFF INVESTMENT LOSSES

Keen interest was shown in Wall Street recently in the announcement from Philadelphia that two banks in that city, in making up their balance-sheets, had made radical cuts among their investments, in order to show their present market value rather than any former, or the par value. One of these banks thus reduced its undivided profit account by $1,100,000, the other marked off $500,000 from its surplus of $4,500,000. This action was declared to have been taken as a matter of fairness to depositors and stockholders in the banks. *The Wall Street Journal* says the action was "the natural sequel to a year of unprecedented financial developments." It believes, however, that the shrinkage in security values will be offset by good current earnings. Following are other points made by the same paper:

"If the recent shrinkage in security values could be regarded as merely temporary, to be adjusted in the course of the next few months, there might be some justification for taking a lenient view of a bank's investments. But inasmuch as the general decline has been going on gradually for the past year or more, and whereas the duration of the present European conflict remains entirely doubtful, bank officers will no doubt come to the conclusion that it is better to take the bull by the horns at the present juncture.

"Fortunately, this year has been, on the whole, a good one in other respects as far as the banks are concerned, as rates for money have been highly remunerative, especially during the last six months. Banking has not been without its dangers during the crisis, but bankers have been rewarded accordingly. As things have turned out, a crash has been avoided, and the banks may be said to have emerged from the ordeal quite safely.

"There have been certain losses during the year, notably the Claflin failure, but, taken all around, it has been a satisfactory year for banking institutions. In many instances they will have earned so much that debts written off or depreciated values charged to surplus account will not be noticed. There have been few instances where banks have decreased their dividends this year.

"Writing off bad debts or a depreciation in the market value of securities varies according to the policy of different banks. Some institutions are not so particular in this respect, allowing the doubtful debts, etc., to stand on the books for some time in the hope of a final recovery. Others follow a more conservative course and are constantly charging items to profit and loss. This is undoubtedly a very much better policy, as the current statement of such banks are then 'clean.' Subsequent recovery of doubtful debts or an appreciation in market values can be regarded as so much added to the bank's earnings.

"In Europe, especially in London, there is less compunction on the part of the banks in making known charges upon the surplus account than there is here. Bankers in this country are inclined to view any announcement on this point as rather discreditable. But it ought not to be so, since losses occur in any business and depreciations in market value are no reflections on the banks themselves."

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SPICE OF LIFE

Despicable.—"Everybody in the choir despises the organist."

"Yes; they look on him as a neutral."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Where It Fails.—"The only trouble with the pace that kills," said the pessimistic person, "is that it doesn't kill enough of them."—*Penn State Froth.*

No Limit.—MRS. NEWLYWED—"I want a cook, but she must be capable."

HEAD OF EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—"Madam, I have several on my books capable of anything."—*Judge.*

A Better Scheme.—SHE—"What did you think of our scheme for Christmas decoration—holly-leaves over laurel?"

HE—"Well, I should have preferred mistletoe over yew."—*Tit-Bits.*

Among the Missing.—OLD LADY (to wounded officer)—"Oh, sir, do you 'appen to 'ave 'eard if any of your men at the front 'as found a pair of spectacles wot I left in a 16 'bus in the Edgware Road?"—*Punch.*

Telling Him.—SMALL BOY—"Good fishin'? Yessir; ye go down that private road till ye come to th' sign 'Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted,' cross the field with th' bull in it an' you'll see a sign 'No Fishing Allowed'—that's it."—*Life.*

Art.—"And was the production of 'Hamlet' artistic?"

"For your life, yes. A famous female impersonator played *Ophelia*, they had a light-weight pugilist in as *Hamlet*, and four great baseball players were doing other parts."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

For Better or Worse.—"Why did you send your sweetheart to the wilds of Africa to hunt diamonds?"

"Two reasons: he might come back with a fortune or he might not come back at all."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

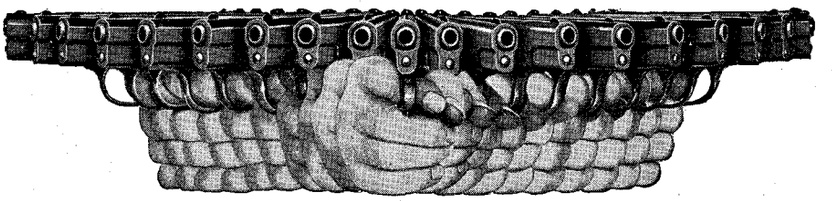
Mama's Little Helper.—When unexpected company came to dinner, little Betty was told privately that she and mother would have to have oyster soup without the oysters. The young lady was much flattered at her share in this sacrifice to hospitality, and apparently disappointed when she found one small oyster in her plate. Holding it up on the spoon, she inquired in a stage whisper:

"Mother, shouldn't Mrs. Smith have this oyster, too?"—*New York Evening Post.*

Victress.—"Madam," said the man in the street-car, "I know I ought to get up and give you my seat, but unfortunately I've recently joined the Sit Still Club."

"That's all right, sir," replied the woman. "And you must excuse me for staring at you so hard: I am a member of the Stand and Stare Club."

She proved herself so active and conscientious a member that the man began to feel uncomfortable under her gaze. Finally he rose and said: "Take my seat, madam; I guess I'll resign from my club and join yours."—*Boston Transcript.*



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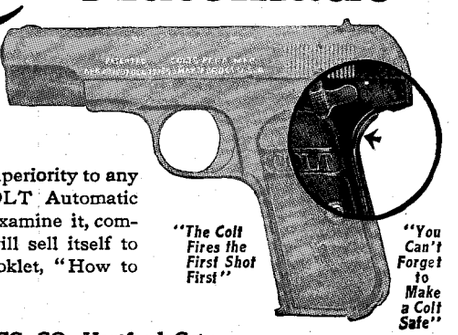

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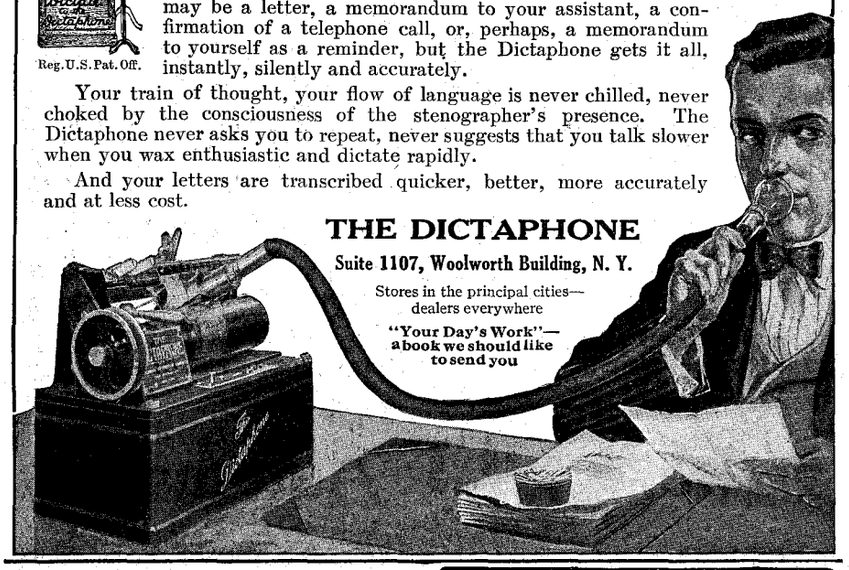

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'Orrible.—Wouldn't it be an awful thing if British aviators were to fly over Berlin and drop their h's on the defenseless population?—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Simple Faith.—MRS. NEWED—"Hello, Central! I've just put some eggs on to boil and I find that my clock has stopt. Would you mind ringing me up in three minutes?"—*Judge.*

Hahwahs of Waw.—"The waw? Oh, yes, the bally waw—such a nuisance, and deuced hard on a fellow, too. Only fancy having to confine oneself to domestic vestings!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Placing the Blame.—"Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"

"Yes, your honor. I would call your attention to the fact that the fool lawyer who defended me was assigned to the case by yourself."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Thoughtful of Him.—HOUSEMAN—"If I'd known you were going to drop in on us so unexpectedly, we would have had a better dinner."

HORTON—"Don't mention it, old man; but next time I'll be sure to let you know."—*Boston Transcript.*

Faith Needed.—BROWN (*on fishing-trip*): "Boys, the boat is sinking! Is there any one here who knows how to pray?"

JONES (*eagerly*): "I do."

BROWN: "All right. You pray, and the rest of us will put on life-belts. They're one shy."—*New York Globe.*

Awkward.—"Why are children so much worse than they used to be?"

"I attribute it to improved ideas in building."

"How so?"

"Shingles are scarce, and you can't spank a boy with a tin roof."—*Life.*

At Public Expense.—VISITOR (*sampling stout with evident appreciation*)—"Really, this is splendid stuff. They say that it is both meat and drink."

WORKMAN (*interrupting*)—"Shure, it's roight ye are, sor; an' if ye take plenty av it it'll foind ye lodgings."—*Strauss Program Magazine.*

Why He Hadn't.—"Why is it," asked the poet's wife's neighbor, "that your husband never dedicates any of his books to you? Nearly every poet who has a wife dedicates at least one book to her."

"Dear me! I'm glad you called my attention to it. I must look at his books some time, and if what you say is true I shall never forgive him."—*Tit-Bits.*

Enlightening Him.—Mr. Meek was laboriously hooking up the back of his wife's evening dress just as the clock was striking their dinner-hour and their dinner guests were ringing the door-bell. Mr. Meek breathed hard; his forehead was damp, and his hands shook.

"I do wish some one would invent a machine to do this kind of work!" he muttered, miserably.

"Why, they have!" replied his wife, brightly, as she applied some powder nonchalantly to her nose, "They have, and you are it."—*Youth's Companion.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

January 13.—The Russian Army advancing westward upon Mlawa and Thorn is reported to be an entirely new force of 800,000 to 1,000,000 men.

January 15.—Petrograd reports the repulse of seven attacks by the Germans attempting the advance on Warsaw. It is claimed that the Russian forces in Bukowina have taken Kirlibaba Pass on the borders of Transylvania, a gateway to the heart of that country. The Army of the Caucasus is said to have annihilated another Turkish army corps, the 11th, at Karaourgan.

January 19.—No material change is reported in Poland or Galicia. The Russians, it is claimed, are advancing steadily through Bukowina.

IN THE WEST

January 14.—In the engagement at Soissons the Germans capture the heights of Vregny and drive the French across the Aisne, capturing five miles of trenches and 3,150 men. Kaiser Wilhelm is a spectator of the German successes. The French claim that floods compelled them to cross the Aisne.

January 17.—In a temporary lull in the Soissons engagement, interest centers on La Boisselle, near Albert, a little town completely engulfed in a conflict of great violence. The advantage has wavered between the combatants, both sides having a hold in the village. Severe fighting persists in the Le Prêtre region, with slight French gains; in the constant warfare in the Argonne forest, no permanent gains are perceptible. A storm in Belgium and snow in the Vosges hold up the conflict on the battle-line's extremities.

January 19.—A fleet of German aircraft bombards the English towns of Yarmouth and King's Lynn and other points on the Norfolk coast. Considerable damage results and four lives are lost.

January 20.—Fighting continues at La Boisselle, near Albert, without favor to either side. The Germans gain a temporary advantage at Notre Dame de Lorette, northwest of Arras. France claims gains in the Forest of Le Prêtre.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

January 16.—Germany claims that there are 800,000 prisoners in that country and in Austria, and that the Allies have taken only 200,000 prisoners.

January 18.—Copenhagen announces the publication of five new Prussian casualty lists totaling 36,764 officers and men killed, wounded, or missing. The 136 lists now published account for a total loss of 677,107 men. One hundred and ten Austrian lists, excluding the casualties of the last two months, total 293,360 men.

GENERAL FOREIGN

January 14.—Further earthquake shocks are reported from Italy. The work of rescue is begun; Rome is flooded with refugees of the disaster. The victims are estimated as over 30,000.

January 15.—On behalf of Great Britain this Government files strong protests with the Carranza Government at Vera Cruz against the shutting down of the oil companies in the Tampico and Panuco fields by General Carranza's

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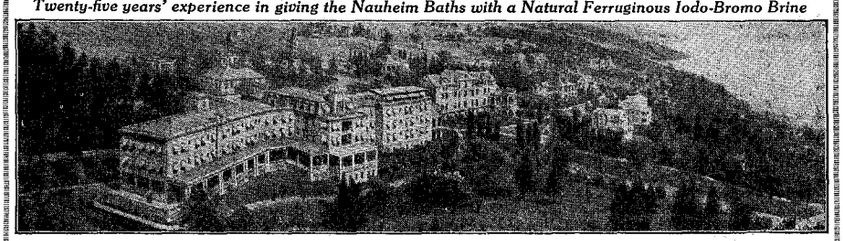

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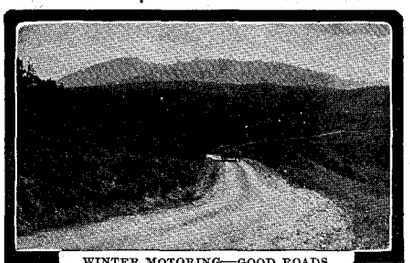

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orders. Britain also protests through her Mexican Consul.

January 16.—The British Consul at Vera Cruz notifies the British Embassy in Washington that the Carranza Government has raised the embargo on oil.

January 17.—General Eulalio Gutierrez, accompanied by several of his Cabinet, flees from Mexico City and the office of Provisional President, it is said, to escape assassination at the hands of Zapatistas. The Convention names General Roque Gonzales Garza as his successor. Martial law is declared in the capital by the new President.

Slight shocks are still felt in the Abruzzi region. Italy votes $1,000,000 for the relief of the earthquake victims. Rescue of those yet living in the ruins is kept up day and night by a detail of 50,000 soldiers.

January 18.—General Gutierrez, in a long message to Washington, lodges complaints against Villa and Zapata as murderers for booty and condoners of pillage and robbery of every sort. He states his flight as the necessary result of his attempt to defend himself against these two by appealing to Carranza.

January 20.—General Pablo de la Garza receives the unconditional surrender of ex-President Gutierrez with his entire forces. It is reported that President Roque Gonzales Garza is making overtures of armistice to both the Carranza and the Gutierrez factions.

DOMESTIC

January 14.—Wheat reaches a new record of $1.43⅜ in the Chicago market.

January 15.—A negro, his son, and his two married daughters are taken by a mob from the Jasper County jail at Monticello, Georgia, and lynched. Their offense was attacking and wounding an officer while resisting arrest.

January 17.—A son is born to Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, daughter of President Wilson, at the White House.

January 18.—Prohibition for the District of Columbia is defeated by a Senate vote of 40 to 38.

January 19.—Washington is notified that Great Britain will refuse to grant free passage without examination to the *Dacia*, now lading at Galveston with cotton for Germany *via* Rotterdam.

Private detectives, sworn in by a Middlesex county sheriff to preserve the peace during a local strike, shoot at a crowd of supposedly unarmed strikers, in Roosevelt, N. J., and kill one, fatally injuring others. Twenty-two of them are arrested and held on charges of manslaughter.

January 20.—A record flying-trip is made by Lawrence Sperry in a Curtiss hydroaeroplane with Sperry gyroscopic stabilizer, at Ossining, N. Y. With one passenger he covers 60 miles in 85 minutes.

A Hard One.—PROFESSOR—"If I fail to give a correct answer to any problem in mathematics that any one present offers me, I agree to forfeit the sum of ten dollars!"

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Dissatisfied.—SMALL DAUGHTER—"Dad, did the doctor bring my little sister?"

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SMALL DAUGHTER—"Dad, would you mind trying another doctor next time?"—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. E. W.," of Springfield, Ohio, inquires of the LEXICOGRAPHER the meaning of the expression, "*Santa* Cruz is now pretty well Fletcherized." I think I have seen this phrase myself, and it reads, "*Vera* Cruz," etc. The answer is quite simple. Horace Fletcher was the popularizer of thorough mastication of food, and from him the term *Fletcherize* is derived. Another Fletcher, commanding a United States naval squadron, was in charge of operations at Vera Cruz, Mexico, a short time ago, and was effective in governing the city during our occupation. Hence the *Fletcherizing* of *Vera* Cruz.—J. W. SCHOLL, Ann Arbor, Mich.

"P. H.," Mansfield, La.—The term *grits* is correctly used when the intention is to describe "grain much like coarse corn-meal mush." There is also *groats*, which is used to designate hulled or crusht oats or wheat or fragments of wheat larger than grits. Both words take a verb in the plural. Biscuit is singular or plural according to the quantity; the use of the singular to designate a plural quantity, altho occasionally heard, is not accepted as correct.

"J. M. K.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Is it correct to say, 'Satisfied customers is the cheapest advertisement for a concern'; or should a plural verb be used?"

No; say, rather, "Satisfied customers constitute the cheapest form of advertising for a concern."

"W. F. M.," Troy, N. Y.—"What is the force of the clause, 'at any one time,' in the following sentence? 'Policies covering dwellings and private barns under "protection" may be written giving permission without charge for temporary unoccupancy for a period of three months at *any* one time in any one year.'"

The LEXICOGRAPHER understands the clause of the sentence to mean that out of a number of possible times during a year the premises referred to may be vacant (unoccupied) for three *successive* months. Hence the force of the clause "at *any one time*" is to emphasize the fact that the period of unoccupancy must be continuous.

"S. LeR.," Shreveport, La.—"What is the function of the infinitive in the following sentences? Should infinitives be classified under nouns or verbs? 'I asked her *to sing*'; 'He told him *to study*'; 'I know him *to be* a good boy.'"

Dr. Fernald, in his "Working Grammar of the English Language," page 118, says: "The Infinitive has, to a great extent, the construction of a noun, or sometimes of an adjective or an adverb, while taking the modifiers of a verb. This does not mean that the infinitive ever *becomes* a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. The infinitive continues always to be a verb, but it is *used like* one of the other parts of speech mentioned." If you will consult this work, pages 118, 119, and 120, you will get the information which you require, which is purely elementary in character and altogether too long for us to devote space to in the LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

"P. E. F.," West Hoboken, N. J.—"Please quote the definition of the word 'moratorium.'"

A *moratorium* is "an emergency act of legislation authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period."

"E. E. B.," Linden, Tex.—"O'N. says it is never correct to say 'The man was *hung* by a mob.' B. says that, while the use of *hanged* is preferable in legal or exact phraseology, the above sentence is correct, both grammatically and according to the meaning of the word. He also says that it is more commonly used in that form in this country than the more stilted form. Who is right?"

The rule as to the use of "hanged" and "hung," according to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, is as follows: "In this sense (of executing on the gallows) the use of *hanged* rather than *hung* for the imperfect tense and past participle is preferable. A hat is *hung* on a peg, but the criminal is *hanged* on the gallows."

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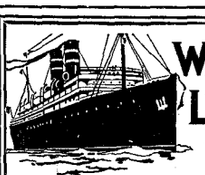

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